REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,248—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

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First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ "
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. MASON, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA 5 8 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. MASON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	60	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILL sail for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG about the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. OLYMPIA,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA

KURRACHEE.

TO SAIL from here about the 28th instant, and from Kurrachee, about the 6th proximo.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-0; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4

To Non-Subscribers 1 0

Mounted on Cloth ....8 As. extra.

" with Rollers 10 "

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s)	CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	5th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

BULL'S IMPROVED PATENT KILNS.

EXTENSIVE improvements have resulted in so greatly reducing the cost of these Kilns, that they are applicable to burning any number of Bricks or Tiles, from five lakhs upwards. The saving in fuel and certainty of out-turn have also been largely increased.

They are admirably adapted for the employment of Jail labour, and one is now working in the Central Jail, Benares, with complete success.

A Kiln, with iron work complete, to burn 3 to 4 lakhs a month, can now be constructed for Rs. 200.

At ordinary D. P. W. rates, a profit of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month per Kiln may easily be made by a Contractor.

As evasion of the payment of Royalty has in some cases been attempted by the construction of straight portions of Kilns, the Patentee hereby informs all persons using such straight Kilns that they are as liable to Royalty charges as circular or any other shaped Kilns, if worked in accordance with the process or method for which a patent was granted to him.

For drawings, terms, and to see Kilns at work, apply to W. BULL, Lucknow.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE.—A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,

8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public: see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Begbie & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865), that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 30th July 1878, at 5-30 p.m.

H. R. CORMACK, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June 1878.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price Rs. 8; by Post, Rs. 8-6.

ESSAYS on the SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, and RELIGION of the PARSEES; by M. HAUG, Ph. D., 2nd edn., edited by E. W. WEST, Ph. D.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

BAND NOTICE.

ALEXR. DE ROSARIO solicits an ENGAGEMENT as BAND MASTER, having resigned the 28th Regiment M. N. I. with the good wishes of all the Officers of the Corps. The climate of Mercara was prejudicial to his Colonel F. W. A. ROBSON, Commandant of the above Corps. Terms on a trial for 6 months, Rs. 100 per mensem, free quarters if available, and travelling expenses from Mangalore to destination desired.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

BADAMS BROTHERS' COLOR WORKS, Birmingham, England,

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS

CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES,

SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES,

SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION,

EMERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.

The above put up in ½ or 1 lb. or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.

PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,

and all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well Packed for Export.

Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.), WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0

Pints ,, ,, ,, 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use......	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-[illegible]

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE TREATY OF SAN [illegible]NO.

On sale, at the *Bombay* [illegible]

COPIES of coloured Maps [illegible] exact territorial changes [illegible] Treaty of San Stefano in Europe an[illegible] Maps, which are *fac-similes* of th[illegible] Parliament along with the Tr[illegible] fully and clearly executed, and [illegible] useful for reference [illegible] Price 8 As. each Map.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
[illegible]
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS
OIL COLOURS, In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
[illegible]
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH AND LORD, HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS. BY LAND OR SEA:

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits.........30 to	40	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do .... ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz........	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8
Travelling Hats........	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair........	9	8
Blankets........each	10	8
[illegible] Mauds........10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts........	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags........	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags........9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows........	5	0
Travelling do........	1	8
English Feather do........	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rug Straps........1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	[illegible]	[illegible]
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz........	13	8
Linen Collars ....doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	0
Warm Gloves........	1	8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mitts........	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf........	1	12
Sailors' Knot........	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring........2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes....	3	8
Gents' Slippers........	2	8
Ladies' Shoes........	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags........	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes........	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand........	1	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes........	0	10
Nail Do.	0	12
[illegible] in Pigskin case..9-8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors...... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes......	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps........	3	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick........	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste....	1	8
Fragrant Floreline........	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus........	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beech........6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton....	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas........	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

COCONADA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

In calling special attention to his PRESENT STOCK of the above, Mr. NEUBERG respectfully begs to inform his kind constituents and the public in general, that in consequence of considerably enhanced quotations for the

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO,

he is relucantly compelled to submit at

REVISED PRICE LIST

for th[illegible] undermentioned Brands, which are manufactured specially for himself [illegible] very choicest leaf.

PRICE LIST.

	per 1000	per 100		per 1000	per 100		per 1000	per 100
Dolly Var[illegible]......	Rs. 25	Rs. 3	Babingtons......	Rs. 18	Rs. 2	Burmah......	Rs. 16	Rs. 1-12.

Office......per 1,000 Rs. 14, per Box of 200 Rs. 3-4.

Many years' experience has decided that the LUNKA or COCONADA [illegible]ACCO is the most suitable Smoking during the present season, being less susceptible to d[illegible] and attracting less moisture than the Trichinopoly, or other Indian Cigars, a free easy [illegible] always ensured.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10

Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of piece goods at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, printed and coloured piece goods, &c.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, Naval Uniform, Drawing Instruments, Furniture, Mess Kits, Books, &c.

On MONDAY, the 1st July next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome jewellery, wearing apparel, naval uniform, &c., &c., the property of late Mr. James Kerr, I. N.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large collection of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built buggy.

One pair of fast tonga ponies.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st July, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales flower bordered grey dhoties.
10 cases white brilliants.
5 ,, spots and stripes.
5 ,, cord checks.
5 ,, mull checks.
24 bales printing papers.

A quantity of furniture consisting of carved blackwood conversation couches, chiffonier, drawing room, chairs, round pier and dining tables, chest of drawers, &c.

3 wrought iron fire proof safes, 32 in. by Lord.
1 do. do. do. do. 36 " Do.

On account of whom it may concern.

12 cases damaged confectionery ½ lb.
3 ,, do. do. 1 do.

An invoice of Napoleon, Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of soaps, golden oil, marrow oil, pomade, frangi-pani pomade:—

On account and at the risk of Abdoollaly Dawoodkhan.

K & C Out of
10 1-250 23 boxes of candles ex "Mirzapore."
K C 8 1-250 250 ,, ,, ex "Venetia."
Out of
251-500 230 ,, ,, ex "Zambesi."

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN WINE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at the Town Custom House on MONDAY next, the 1st July at 2 p. m.

3 hogshead Australian white wine Chasselas.

And at the Godowns of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. in Elphinstone Circle.

1 hogshead do. do.

The purchaser of the first 3 hogshead shall have to pay Custom's duty.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SINGLE ROOM for BACHELOR, must be airy. Address "E. S.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ADVERTISER is open for ENGAGEMENT as MILL MANAGER, is a thorough practical man, has had 6 years' experience in India. Address M., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED to PURCHASE a thoroughbred BULL DOG or BULL TERRIER DOG. Bombay, 24 Apollo Street. WM. WATSON & Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

WANTED, by a RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN WOMAN of middle age, employment as NURSE to CHILDREN. Thoroughly understands Children's ailments, and has no objection to go up-country. Wages moderate. References given. Address F. A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at Igutpuri, Cambridge Hotel, a FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE, by LAZARUS, with Cues, &c. complete. Apply to R. C. SHROFF.

AUCTION SALE of 4 Hogsheads of AUSTRALIAN WHITE WINE "CHESSELAS" at the Town Custom House on MONDAY, 1st July, at 2 p. m.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGAYE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878, Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE in cut, 12 As. per lb. Gruyere do 14 As. FRESH GROUND COFFEE 14 As lb. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A

P. GRANT AND SON'S, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

Opposite the Oriental Bank.

BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at seasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.

Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.

Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.

Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Dathoste and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

[illegible]

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

[illegible] Medical Hall.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, BOILED LINSEED OIL, guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Price Re. 1-15-0 per gallon, in 5 Gallons Tins, or Re. 1-13-0 per gallon, in quantities of not less than 56 Gallons, in Casks. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

AN EXPERIENCED MAHOMEDAN AYAH wants to accompanying a LADY to ENGLAND not later than the end of July next; she has made SEVERAL VOYAGES with a Family to England and can give certificates and references. Free passage and state gratuity allowed. Apply to "P. D." care of this Paper.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

COMMENCING on the 1st July there will be a REDUCTION in the 3rd CLASS FARES by MIXED and ORDINARY TRAINS, and the TERMS for which 3rd CLASS RETURN TICKETS are available will be ALTERED.

Full particulars can be obtained on reference to the Company's Time Tables, or on application at the Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th June 1878.

NOTICE.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 1st July 1878, the INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC from Mozufferabad Junction to Rohri, the I. V. S. Railway trains running into and out of the Mooltan Station of the S. P. & D. Railway.

For Time Bill see separate advertisement.

M. RAYNE, M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief.

Mooltan, 17th June 1878.

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. H. TURNER, H. M.'S BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, EXAMINER, PAY DEPARTMENT.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to forward the same, or pay any sums due to the undersigned on or before the 31st July next, after which no claims in India will be received.

W. T. CHITTY, Colonel, President of the Committee of Adjustment.

A MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION.

ELECTRIC PENS!!

THE Subscribers have received a small consignment of EDISON'S ELECTRIC PENS, a description of which appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of 18th May.

By using this pen the expense and delay of Lithography is obviated, and from 300 to 500 impressions per hour may be printed and from 2 000 to 3 000 copies can be thus obtained, and from the perfect privacy and promptitude with which copies can be made, it is of the utmost value to Bankers, Merchants, Stock Brokers, Secretaries of Public Companies, &c.

The Pen can be seen in operation and all particulars given on application to

Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., [illegible], Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 24, APOLLO STREET.

		Rs.	a.
KANGRA PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA	....	1	4
" PEKOE	,, ...	1	8
" ORANGE PEKOE	,, ...	1	10
" MIXTURE	,, ...	1	0
NEILGHERRY SOUCHONG	,, ...	1	4
" PEKOE	,, ...	1	8
" ORANGE PEKOE	,, ...	1	10
" MIXTURE	,, ...	1	0

For small quantities 2 As. a lb. extra.

A. S. REUBEN, Salesman.

WM. WATSON & Co., Managers.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES ASPHALTES (LIMITED).

FRENCH ASPHALTE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in Bombay are prepared to take orders for the supply of ASPHALTE and BITUMEN for the use of Municipalities, and will afford every information as to cost and method of working. For durability and cheapness the material supplied by this Company has been proved to have advantages over any other yet produced.

It has been eminently successful in the making of SKATING RINKS, some of the largest and best in ENGLAND having been laid by this Company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, August 1877.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COL. SIR R. MEADE, C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c.

J. PEARSE,

BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,

22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.

BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, [illegible] June 1878.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER Section 61 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the following REVISED PILOTAGE FEES, which have received the sanction of the Government of India, will henceforth be levied at the Port of Kurrachee on all vessels chargeable with the same under the Act:—

PILOTAGE FEES INWARD AND OUTWARD.

Sailing ships when towed in or [illegible] to pay half Pilotage.

				Fair Season.
From	100	to	300 Tons	[illegible]
,,	300	to	400 do.	[illegible]
,,	400	to	500 do.	[illegible]
,,	500	to	600 do.	[illegible]
,,	600	to	700 do.	[illegible]
,,	700	to	800 do.	[illegible]
,,	800	to	900 do.	[illegible]
,,	900	to	1000 do.	[illegible]
,,	1000	to	1100 do.	[illegible]
,,	1100	to	1200 do.	[illegible]
,,	1200	to	1300 do.	[illegible]
,,	1300	to	1400 do.	[illegible]
,,	1400	to	1500 do.	[illegible]
,,	1500	to	1600 do.	[illegible]
,,	1600	to	1700 do.	[illegible]
,,	1700	to	1800	[illegible]
,,	1800	to	1900	[illegible]
,,	1900	to	2000	[illegible]
,,	2000	to	2100	[illegible]
,,	2100	to	2200	[illegible]
,,	2200	to	2300	[illegible]
,,	2300	to	2400	[illegible]
,,	2400	to	[illegible]	[illegible]

* The Monsoon [illegible] tember.

Removing fro[illegible] a vessel and to [illegible]

Attendance o[illegible] the day fixed—[illegible]

2. Under the [illegible] Mooring Fees w[illegible] the same under [illegible]

[illegible] the north, [illegible] the [illegible] monotony of [illegible] is only in [illegible] unit of one of the weird [illegible] it, one may enjoy that [illegible] apparently boundless horizon [illegible] toward it the face of a vast [illegible] features, of detached hills, [illegible] sharply-angled rock, and [illegible] which heaves and rolls low, [illegible] plain, whereon feed [illegible] small herds.

"As [illegible] as the Waugwa[illegible] [illegible] over their [illegible] fondly did I [illegible] expanding [illegible] in contrasts [illegible] Fresh [illegible] plains of [illegible] thirsty had

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH JUNE 1878.

THE tenor of the telegrams from Home of late leave little doubt that the Berlin Congress will eventuate in a settlement of the Turkish question, if not on a satisfactory, at least on a pacific basis, and commercial advices from London continue to evince increased confidence, Consols having advanced to 95⅝ and French Rentes to 113½. The effect of this on business here, has not, however, been specially apparent, trade being contracted to the narrowest possible limits owing to the monsoon; but the out-look for next season will necessarily be much more hopeful, if, in the interval we get rid of the great uncertainty which European politics have caused during the past two years. It is only to be hoped that the season will be sufficiently favourable to put the trading community in a position to reap the advantage of a more settled state of things at Home, but this is a point on which, we regret to say, it is impossible as yet to speak with any great degree of confidence. The rains have certainly set in throughout the country, and enough has fallen in most places to enable cultivators to make a start with their operations, but from no quarter have we news of a liberal rainfall, and unless it comes at an early date we shall have a revival of anxiety as to the future. In the meantime prices of grain continue high, the demand for imports of all kinds is light, and holders of export produce are, and will be, unwilling sellers, until all doubt as to another season of scarcity has terminated.

The chief commercial event of the week has been the allotment of the NEW LOAN for £2,500,000 at 4½ per cent, which took place in Calcutta on the 24th instant. Not that it has caused any great amount of excitement; on the contrary, the interest displayed has been of the mildest character and confined almost entirely to Bankers and others directly interested. The total amount applied for was 5 millions and the average rate of allotment was Rs. 98·42 per cent., tenders at Rs. 97½ receiving 34 per cent., which, judged by the standard of previous expectations, may be taken as fairly high. As compared with the old loans, however the prices obtained were below the market, and since the allotment the quotation has advanced to par, at the tenders are believed to have [illegible] proportion of and the result is that the loan has gone into few hands, which necessarily makes a stronger market for the paper, and it is not unlikely therefore that the rate may be further advanced. Government though, do not benefit by the after rise in any way, and there seems to be only one opinion as to the inadvisability of having brought out the operation on a 4½ per cent. basis, so far as they were concerned. To begin with it was an undoubted symptom of weakness, amounting in fact to an admission that they did not expect to be able to borrow at 4 per cent. on reasonable terms, in addition to which 4 per cents being the larger market and the more negotiable denomination would always command a comparatively higher price. There is of course always the option left to Government of paying off the loan at par in 15 years, provided they are in a position then to borrow on more favourable terms, but with the likelihood of the debt of the country being steadily added to year by year, this is by no means a certainty; and the probability is that, having receded to a 4½ per cent. basis, they will find it difficult to return to the lower rate of interest. The effect of the operation on the old loans has scarcely been in accordance with general expectations. After the departure of last mail the value of Fours and Fours-and-a-half receded to Rs. 94⅛ to ¼, and as on this basis the new Fours-and-a-half, viewed as a permanent loan, would be worth about Rs. 106, it was generally assumed that the result of the allotment would be to depress them materially. Instead of this, however, a strong speculative demand appears to have sprung up in Calcutta, and the quotations to-day are:—Fours, Rs. 95; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104. Whether this improvement will be supported, necessarily depends in a great measure on the character of the present monsoon. If favourable, and politics in Europe are at the same time satisfactorily settled, cheap money may even induce a further rise, but on the other hand any likelihood of another famine would produce a rapid reaction.

MONEY remains remarkably easy, and the loan does not seem likely to exercise any important effect on the market. Export business is so very restricted that the Banks are left with considerable funds in hand, for which it is difficult to find employment, and although China and Calcutta may tend to strengthen us later on, appearances, on the whole, we think, are more in favour of lower than higher rates of discount. The last Bank of Bombay statement was again favourable, not as showing an increase in the Cash Balance, which had scarcely altered, but a further reduction in the trade demand was evident, and no change has accordingly been made in the official figures which stand at 5 per cent. on fixed, and 6 per cent. on demand loans. In the open market money is offering freely at 3 per cent. per annum without finding borrowers.

EXCHANGE.—A very limited week's business has been done in Sterling, and rates are again lower. Bar Silver in London having declined from 53d. to 52⅞d. per oz., business for this Mail opened on Saturday with a very weak feeling on the basis of 1s. 8 5-16d. for demand Bank, [illegible] 9-16d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but no change took place until Tuesday when a decline of 1-32d. was established. On Wednesday the quotation for Silver came 52⅜d., but pending news of the biddings for Council drafts no alteration took place. This morning, however, we learn by wire that the weekly biddings has resulted in only £372,000 out of the [illegible] having been taken up at 1s. 8 2-16d. per at the same [illegible] the biddings will only be for the reduced sum of [illegible] and the market therefore has only given way [illegible] per rupee, making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8⅛d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 9-16d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8⅛d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 11-16d. Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 17-32d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 23-32d. per rupee. For the time being the market is quiet at these figures, and there are more buyers than sellers, both ready and for future delivery, but there is no increase of weakness apparent, and notwithstanding that Silver has receded to 52⅛d.,—equivalent to 1s. 8 3-16d. per rupee—in sympathy with Councils, there is no indication of any material decline. It is quite evident that Government are prepared to avail themselves of their position in respect of Councils, and should the demand for remittance to this side further decrease, it is not at all unlikely that they may suspend the drawings altogether for a time.

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at from par to 1-16 premium, and the latter is the closing rate to-day. For 60 days' sight we quote 9 16 per cent. discount.

On China we quote 60 days' sight Commercial Bills at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 4½d. per tael.

SHARES.—The market throughout has been firm with an upward tendency, a general belief prevailing that we shall see an improvement in Shares of all kinds during the [illegible]. In Bank Shares we have only to notice a [illegible] of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombays and a decline of [illegible] per share in Nationals. Press Companies [illegible] quiet with very little doing. We notice a decline of Rs. 30 in Ballary and Rs. 5 in Berar and Scind Press, while French Press and Mofussils are Rs. 5 higher. Land Companies are dull and generally unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving Companies a large business has been done during the week at advancing rates, and our list of quotations shows a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per share. Should the rains prove favourable this rise will probably go on, otherwise the prospects of the Mills would be by no means encouraging.

[illegible] GOODS [illegible] here has been no very special movement in the market since last Mail left, the demand from up-country being still very moderate, but a much firmer tone is apparent on the part of sellers, and in some [illegible] advance of As. 1 to As. 2 for piece has been established. In Ready Goods the transactions have not been particularly large, the current estimate for the week being 500 packages from first hands, and 1,500 packages from the Bazaar, but considerable indents have gone forward in the hope that a better state of trade may develope as the monsoon goes on. Whether this will be so depends, however, entirely on the nature of the rainfall, upon which it is of little use offering speculations at present, but if the rains are good there [illegible] no doubt that the market is in a good position [illegible] orters, stocks both here and on the way being [illegible]

[illegible] Goods a large business has been done this [illegible]ly better rates, the transactions being [illegible] 3,000 packages.

[illegible] lish Makes the enquiry has been [illegible] the same time being firm in their [illegible] small business has resulted. [illegible] altered, but higher rates are [illegible] there has been more doing and prices have recovered ⅛ anna [illegible] point touched a few weeks ago. [illegible] a small demand prevails, [illegible] of a retail character at [illegible] and more difficult [illegible] 8 per cwt. In Iron [illegible] demand is barely [illegible] last quoted. [illegible] to arrive having [illegible] ing to the high [illegible] steamers, we hear, [illegible] few sellers, and [illegible] if business were [illegible] to come. [illegible] Liverpool and [illegible] operations very [illegible] ket throughout [illegible] or export only [illegible],000 bales, con[illegible] scriptions. Prices [illegible] out Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 [illegible] they range above [illegible] kely therefore to [illegible] nitted. [illegible] mparatively [illegible] 46 bales, [illegible] ptember last [illegible] ed last season. [illegible] more general [illegible] marked failing [illegible] ve been [illegible] and twenty-four [illegible]

[illegible] Candy C. & F. [illegible] Rs. 208 [illegible] Fully Fair [illegible]

for the limited character of the demand. Rapeseed is also firmly held at Rs. 7-12 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

WHEAT is scarcely being touched for export and prices are quite nominal, say:—Best Soft White, Rs. 38; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 37; Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 36 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	726¼
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	108
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	790
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	690
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	480
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	73
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	845
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	,250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	380
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	805
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	850
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 500
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	

*Per Share for the half-year

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218: 3·0	p. c.	203
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do.	28
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP PEGASUS, 1,182 tons, Captain E. Powell, will sail to-day for Fanning Island in ballast.

THE BARQUE GEMSBOK, 476 tons, Captain G. W. Hall, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with original cargo from Muscat.

THE SHIP CITY CAMP, 990 tons, Captain S. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 28th Feb., with a cargo of 1,426 tons coals.

THE HALL LINE S.S. SPEKE HALL, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 2nd June, via Malta and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Price and Miss Price, Major Doig, Major Samuells, Captain H H. Griffiths, Lieut. R. G. Alexander, and Lieut. J. F Irvin.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, June 2.
	City Camp	Clark	Liverpool, Feb 28.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Professor Mohn	Lamp	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Pegasus, Powell, to Fanning Island.
Barque Gemsbok, Hall, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.
Ship Cannanore, to SanFrancisco.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
23	Champion	Cook	Hull, March, 7.

DEPARTURES

June 23.—Steamers Madras and Euphrates. Ship Cape Sable, Barque Esperance.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
24	Pachumba (s)	......	Rangoon & N P.
	Berteaux	......	Cardiff.
25	Merkara (s)	......	London.
	Medura	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
24	Arabia (s)	......	Rangoon and N P.
	Khandalla (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Rajpootana (s)	......	Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Merkara. To Madras—Colonel and Mrs Hunter, Mr Oakshott, and 2 children, Miss Roberts, [illegible] Mrs. McCallum.

[illegible] IMPORTS—[illegible] 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—2 casks red paint, Tyebally Surufally and Co.
Olympia s—[illegible] packages printing papers, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Bellona s—[illegible] cases brandy, The Bombay Club.

FROM LONDON.

British State s—70 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Stockbridge—8 [illegible] glassware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Coldstream—38 [illegible] old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Bernina s—1 casks [illegible] soap, Moradally Goolamally; 7 packages stationery and 1 packages hardware, Esabhoy Tyebally; 12 cases medicine of other sorts, Nuthoo Moolji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—12 cases champagne, Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—92 cwts B horns, Rahimbhoy Ajoo; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Rajpoot—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Olympia s—6 bales wool, Nursee Chuttow; 150 bales cotton and 57 cwts B horns, Tyebjee and Co.
Stockbridge—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Bernina s—50 cwts blackwood, [illegible] and Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 95 bales cotton, Khanmahomed Nensee; 100 bales cotton, Manockchund Megjee and Co; 45 [illegible] wool, [illegible] Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper—14 bales hides, Fuckeermahomed Munjee; 1,400 cwt myrabollams, Forbes and Co.
Travancore s—22 cwts kupilla, 30 cwts nux vomica, and 18½ cwts ambahuldee, Khimchund Lalbhoy; 37½ cwts coffee, 6 bales skins, 4 bales hides, and 5 cwts dry ginger, Dhurrumsee Veljee; 153½ cwts cloves duttes, Currimbhoy Ebram; 16 cases fishmaws, and 21 cwts D horns, Rajubhoy Ajoo; 168 cwts mustardseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; [illegible] cwts ginger, Nanjee Govindjee; 35 cases rosa oil, Gulamhoosein Moolji.
Mirzapore s—1 bundle carpets, Geo Lockhart and Co; 2 chests opium, Ewart, Latham and Co; 5 cwts E teeth, Mareally Soomar.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—2 cases aloes scotra, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—340½ cwts gingelly seed and 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

City of Baltimore s—150 cwts sandalwood, Custoorchund Chubildass; 91½ cwts Sumada stone, Chugunlall Moolchund; 38 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, Vullubdass Balmukoondass.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 28.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

348-Re A R Shirazian, Insolvent—M H Khan—C A Turner vs H R Cormack.
407-77—Khunderao M—Kisserbai vs Mariambai and others—Tyebjee and S.
381-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

204-76—Prescot and W—V Wassudeo vs P Jevundass—Macfarlane and G.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—R Barmull vs Waljee Damjee.

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed E jee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co—Macfarlane and Cr[illegible]—Part heard.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Va[illegible] vs Withuldas and another vs Hurjeewan Moh[illegible] others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer H, Mulji and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and F—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessow[illegible] Jowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambabai vs Tatia Aylajee—Nanu and H.
268-77—Muljee and B—M B Barbhaya and another vs Moses Reubin P—Balkrishna and B.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Heathcote, Lieut Col, 28th Bombay N I, to join, from Dharwar.

JUNE 27.

Doig, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Richards, Lieut Col, Bengal Chief Instructors, to join, from Lucknow.
Griffiths, Capt, 59th Regt, from leave, from England.
Irwin, Lieut, 59th Regt, from leave, from England.
Alexander, Lieut, 3rd K O Hussars, from leave, from England.
Saumells, Major, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Heathcote, Lieut Col, 28th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Rajcote.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th June 1878.

With reference to G O C No 809 of the 22nd Dec 1877, Lieut E D Hamilton, 1-2nd Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of A-de-C to Major-Genl Primrose, Comdg Poona Division, vice Capt Bery, R A, who vacates.

In continuation of G O C No 232, dated 24th May, Sub Lt A L B Hughes, 7th N I, is attached to the 17th Foot, Mhow, and will join forthwith.

Veterinary Surgeon W Oliver, R A, Belgaum, is directed to proceed to Ahmednagar, for duty with N Battery 1st Brigade R A.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified:—Col J S Trevor, R E, 18th June; Captain M F Coussmaker, Staff Corps, Asst Supt Mysore Revenue Survey, 14th June.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sappers and Miners—Regtl Order, dated 8th June, directing Capt Mellis, Comdg No 4th Co, to officiate as 2nd in command with effect from the 6th May, as a temporary measure.

16th N I—Regtl Order, dated 1st May, directing Lieut Aslett, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Watson, Offg as Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad.

Regimental Order, dated 8th June, directing Capt Carruthers, Adjutant, to perform the duties of Quarter Master, in addition to his own, as a temporary measure, no other Officer being available, vice Lieut Aslett, transferred to the 11th Regt N I.

With reference to the Regimental Order, 3rd Light Cavalry, confirmed in G O C No 233, dated 24th May, the appointment of Capt Mayne to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, was in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers [illegible] leave of absence:—[illegible] Hussars, Lieut R E G [illegible] land, to appear [illegible] Medical Board. [illegible] Major E C W [illegible] 17th Regt [illegible] Lt Col O S [illegible] for 30 [illegible]

15th Foot, 2nd Lt H J Forster to remain at Mount Aboo from 8th June to 8th July on medical certificate.

68th Foot, Capt J Conran, to Simla, from 24th May to 16th Oct 1878 on medical certificate, in extension. (This cancels G O C 275 of 19th instant, so far as it relates to this Officer.)

83rd Foot, Lieut J M Johnstone, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

3rd Light Cavalry, Sub-Lieut G K Daly, to Bombay, for three months from date of departure, to study the native language.

The leave granted in G O C No 120 of 16th March last to Major J H Blackley, No 18th Battery, 8th Brigade R A, is cancelled.

THE RELIEFS.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of British and Native troops for 1878-79 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions which will be issued by the Quarter Master General:—

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 10 Battery 8th Brigade, from Rangoon to Aden.
No. 13 " " " Cannanore to Aden.
No. 15 " " " Aden to Allahabad.
No. 16 " " " Bombay to Gwalior.
No. 18 " " " Aden to Lucknow.
No. 1 Battery 9th Brigade, from Aden to Ferozepore.
No. 10 " " " Govindgurh to Bombay.
No. 14 " " " Ferozepore to Aden.
No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade, from Lucknow to Bombay.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion), from Poona to England.
8th " " Aden to England.
7th Foot (2nd Battalion), from Belgaum to Colaba, Ahmednagar and Sattara.
11th Foot (2nd Battalion), from Poona to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.
14th Foot (1st Battalion), from Ranikhet to Aden.
17th Foot (2nd Battalion,) from Mhow to Nusseerabad.
Do. " from Indore to Neemuch.
66th Foot, from Colaba, Ahmednagar and Sattara to Poona.
68th Foot, from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Meean Meer.
83rd Foot, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Belgaum.
Regiment, from England to Poona.
Do. " " Mhow and Indore.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers N I, from Ahmedabad to Nusseerabad.
2nd Grenadiers N I, from Belgaum to Ahmedabad.
4th Regiment N I, from Satara, Bombay and Asirgarh to Poona.
5th Regiment N I, from Poona to Deesa.
7th " " from Rajkot and Tannah to Bhuj.
8th " " from Poona to Satara, Bombay, and Asirgarh.
12th " " from Dharwar to Rajkot.
13th " " from Malegaon to Mhow.
15th " " from Ahmednagar to Rajkot and Tanna.
16th Regiment N I, from Nusseerabad to Malegaon.
17th " " from Surat to Belgaum.
18th " " from Deesa to Poona.
23rd " " from Mhow to Ahmednagar.
28th " " from Rajkot to Surat.

Reliefs of R.A. and Native Cavalry, as well as the Native Infantry for Dharwar and Ahmedabad, will be notified hereafter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor W Gillingham to be Acting Conductor, and Store Serjeant A Boyce to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 14th instant, in succession to Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) W Mace, appointed to act as Head Clerk in the Bombay Arsenal Office.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service to be Major from the date specified:—Captain C A Cuningham, 20th June 1878.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty:—Lieut H A Vincent, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Colonel Sir L Pelly, K C B, K C S I, Staff Corps, six months, urgent P A.

Sub-Conductor N Power, Unattached List, is remanded from his present grade to the rank he held at the time of his transfer to the Ordnance Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant three months' privilege leave to Mr G C Parker, Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, from the date of return to duty of Mr H Morland.

The following appointment is made:—

With reference to G G O No 21 of 1876, Mr E L Pryce, 3rd Officer of the Indian Government Steam Vessel Dalhousie, officiated as 2nd Officer of that vessel from 1st April 1878, until the transfer of Mr Robertson as 2nd officer from the Steam Vessel May Frere by G G O No 43 of 1876.

Mr J Clark, Acting Superintending Engineer, B I S N Company, is appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to Masters, Mates, and Engineers of foreign-going or Home-trade ships during the absence of Mr A Johnstone on leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Dickinson acted as Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Dang and Mewas States and Western Bheel Agent during the absence of Major Probyn on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Prescott, Second Class Inspector of Police, Nasik, acted as District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, in the Fifth Grade, from the 2nd to the 21st May 1878, both days inclusive.

Messrs. A D Follett and J R Naylor respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 20th instant, before noon.

Messrs. W Webb and J P Cooper respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 25th instant, after office hours.

Mr J Monteath assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 21st instant, before office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Barrett assumed charge of the Office of Acting Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College on the [illegible] instant, before office hours.

Mr Hari Bhagwat Kelkar took charge of the duties of Head Master, Ahmednagar High School, on the 19th instant, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] of Mr Jagjiwandas [illegible] from leave, Mr Kashinath M[illegible] as Deputy Collector Satara.

Mr H[illegible] Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment [illegible] is allowed [illegible] months' privilege leave of absence [illegible] from which subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

Mr G A Ainsworth is appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Preventive Service, vice Mr W Stewart, promoted.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in consequence of the death of Mr Manekji Cawasji, late Fourth Grade Deputy Collector:—

Mr F L Goldsmid [pro tem Fourth Grade] to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, vice Mr Enti.

Mr Narayan Ganesh Sathe [Fifth Grade] to act pro tem in the Fourth Grade, vice Mr Hughes.

Mr Bapu Purshotam [Acting Fifth Grade] to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, vice Mr Goldsmid.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A K Nairne is permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 19th July, Mr Nairne is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from 22nd instant.

Surgeons W A Barren and J Parker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Konkan Registration District, on the 19th June, after office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Marten, [temporary] Deputy Examiner, assumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 17th June.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions from 15th May, vice Major Mathew, proceeded on furlough:—

Major A R Seton, R E, to be Executive Engineer, First Grade. Captain R [illegible] Frere, RE, to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade. Mr P Reynolds to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade. Mr W H White to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade. Lieut W J Lister, RE, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

2. Captain W H Haydon, RE, to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade (temporary), from 15th May, vice Mr Molecey, proceeded on furlough.

3. The following temporary promotions to have effect from 24th May, vice Colonel Finch, proceeded on furlough:—

Mr J E Whiting to be Executive Engineer, First Grade. Mr H M Thompson to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade. Mr J Young to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade. Mr Khundubhai Dessai to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade. Mr W Ashdown to be Assistant Engineer First Grade.

Lieut G Davidson, R.E., received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Satara, from Major B Mathew, RE, on the afternoon of the 11 May.

Major A T Mander, R.E., received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Khandesh, from Lieut C F Fuller, R.E., on the forenoon of the 17th June.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

PRICE—As. 4 per Copy.

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CALENDAR FOR JUNE—JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... 30th, 5h. 22 0m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 28	......	5 27	6 39	10 16 m 9 35 a	3 16 m 4 11 a
Sat. 29	St. Peter.	5 27	6 39	10 58 m 10 23 a	4 0 m 4 55 a
Sun. 30	2nd Sunday after Trinity	5 28	6 39	11 34 m 11 8 a	4 44 m 5 34 a
July Mon. 1	....	5 28	6 39	0 13 m 11 53 a	5 28 m 6 15 a
Tues. 2	English Mail expected.	5 28	6 39	0 48 a	6 9 m 6 54 a
Wed. 3	......	5 29	6 39	0 40 m 1 26 a	6 52 m 7 38 a
Th. 4	......	5 29	6 40	1 28 m 2 6 a	7 37 m 8 23 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATAK—June 27, at his residence at Falkland Road, Mr. Shapurjee Hormusjee Patak, partner, Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, Solicitors, aged 34. Deeply regretted by a circle of friends and relatives. Funeral at 3 p. m. this day (Friday.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—June 19th, at Buggah, Chanbarun, the wife of W H Blake, Esq., of a daughter.
MOORE—May 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Clement G. Moore, Chaplain, of a daughter.
SIMMONS—June 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of G H Simmons, Esq., of a daughter.
WEBB—June 19th, at Darjeeling, the wife of A. B. L. Webb, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

WILLAUME—June 17th, at Chuprah, Behar, Jean Claude Willaume, Esq., late of Hong Kong aged 77.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.

THE latest development of Imperialism in India is of a startling character. We mentioned some little time ago that the Indian Government had politely requested Sir Salar Jung not to raise the question of the restoration of Berar to the kingdom of Hyderabad till the young Nizam comes of age; and we were also enabled to contradict on the best authority the statement made by a Calcutta paper that Scindia was likely to have the Fort of Gwalior given back to him. The grace which was denied to the Nizam and Scindia has, however, been accorded to Holkar, probably the last of the Indian princes on whom Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India might have been expected to shower benefits. The State of Hyderabad remained loyal in 1857, and Scindia's personal fidelity to the English raj was proved at considerable risk to himself; but, notwithstanding the elaborate white-washing which Holkar lately underwent at the hands of Sir John Kaye, the utmost that can be said in favour of His Highness of Indore is that it is an open question if he actually committed himself on the side of the rebels, and that a magnanimous Government can afford to overlook any sins of intention on his part. The English have acted on this principle in their dealings with Holkar since 1857, and the Mahratta chief whom Sir Hugh Rose wanted to hang over his own palace gate at Indore has been consistently treated as a loyal prince of the Empire. It now turns out, however, that not only are any offences His Highness may have been guilty of twenty years ago condoned, but he gets the preference in the race for substantial rewards which he has been running with Scindia and the Nizam. We stated two or three days ago that the Government of India had formally granted to Holkar a large slice of territory in Khandeish and our correspondence from Indore informs us of the intense gratification this concession has given to the Durbar there, as the land transferred is of very great value. The arrangement for the transfer was made by Sir Richard Temple, acting on behalf of the Government of India, during his recent visit to Indore; and it is a curious commentary on Sir Richard's Forest Minute that His Excellency should have been instrumental in effecting the surrender to a native prince of nearly [illegible] square miles of Satpoora territory, comprising forests the worth of which is simply incalculable. The [illegible] suading the British Government to alienate this land may be briefly told. We know from Dr. Russell's book that, during the Prince of Wales's visit to this country, both the great Mahratta chiefs of Central India took the opportunity of pouring their griefs into His Royal Highness's sympathetic ear. As we have not the honour to be in the confidence of His Royal Highness, we cannot say what was the reply given to these privileged communications. No doubt, the Prince, with his usual prudence, abstained from making any promises to either Holkar or Scindia, for we were officially assured not long ago, with reference to some mysterious rumours as to the relations existing between His Royal Highness and Sir Salar Jung, that interference in political matters is quite beyond the thoughts and wishes of His Royal Highness; but nevertheless it is certain that his gracious condescension made a very favourable impression on both Scindia and Holkar, who consequently went to the Imperial Assemblage last year in a state of pleased expectancy. Scindia was too proud to beg, or even to mention his heart's desire to the Viceroy. Holkar, on the other hand, like a true Marwaree, implored and importuned till at last, in a weak moment the impulsive Lord Lytton gave him a promise which it has since been found necessary to redeem. What Holkar asked for was territory in Khandeish which he declared had been wrongly taken from him. As, however, the boundary between Khandeish and Indore had been settled ten years ago by a Commission on which the Bombay Government was represented by Captain Wise, and Holkar by Major Cadell, and the settlement then effected had been declared to be final, it was anticipated that the Bombay Government would offer some opposition to the proposed re-adjustment of the boundary line. The expedient was, therefore, hit upon of sending to Indore the loyal Sir Richard Temple as agent of the Viceroy, and his visit has led, not to a rectification of boundaries, as originally suggested, but to the cession of a great area of valuable territory.

What has Holkar done to deserve this magnificent Imperial grant? Can he be rewarded in this way for his questionable conduct in 1857, and Gwalior be still refused to Scindia and Berar to the Nizam? It is said that Gwalior is withheld on account of military considerations, and in our opinion the Government of India is right in keeping this fort in its own hands. But what are we to think of a policy which irritates Scindia into a fit of the sulks, and excites the effusive delight of his old rival in Central India? Holkar has rendered no services in times past, and the Government cannot seriously expect to benefit by the gratitude of a Mahratta Chief in times of difficulty which may arise hereafter. Why, then, make the difference so marked between the treatment accorded to him and that to which Scindia is exposed, that the Chief of Gwalior cannot but resent it as a humiliation? It was surely not worth while to make so much mischief for the sake of pleasing Holkar? But the Imperialism under which we live is so capricious and thoughtless that it is idle now to ask the reasons for anything that is done. Lord Lytton commands, and Sir Richard Temple executes; and both have learnt from the example of Lord Beaconsfield to treat with contempt whatever may be said of [illegible]m, not only in the Press, but in the o[illegible]ll-powerful Parliament of England. But it [illegible]onsolation to know that there are signs of [illegible]rmination of this Imperial régime being ne[illegible] hand.

IT must strike all readers of [illegible]ary r[illegible] that there is a school of officer[illegible] army which may be described, [illegible]ack of a better term, as Sir Garnet Wolseley's school. Items of military intelligence of any warlike interest are always somehow or other associated with the members of the school we speak of, and, though there is no such thing as advertising in the army, such officers are admirably advertised. Stay! we are wrong—there is. Special correspondents sometimes advertise officers as widely and cleverly as Holloway his pills. We recollect, for example, when the Ashantee expedition was before the British nation, what pleasing pictures were drawn in "word painting" of the prominent members of Sir Garnet's staff. How each one of them, with their illustrious Chief's "Soldier's Companion" in his pocket, studied that admirable manual most persistently, and how, forswearing the ordinary amusements of a soldier's life at sea, they devoted all their time to the tactical information of which Sir Garnet Wolseley is so admirable a professor. It is a long time ago, but the correspondent's vivid descriptions leave upon our mind the impression of several staff officers,—the salt of the army,—too studious of the manual to leave the quarter-deck for their dinners, and of their taking needful recreation only in the German game of *kriegspiel* by the flickering moonbeams' misty light, and the (ship's) lanterns dimly burning. Whether memory plays us false or not, the old tactical story is re-told in these days. We hear of such and such an officer of the Garnet Wolseley's school being telegraphed for from the Cape, Malta, or goodness knows where, in order to shed lustre upon the British arms, and it must be an inexpressible consolation to the British taxpayer to know, that, whenever the worse comes to the worst in our military adventures, there is always a *deus ex machina* in the shape of some officer approved of by General Wolseley, the great (military) Cardinal of the period.

Now that Sir Garnet Wolseley has the art or the gift of making himself to be venerated by his friends is a fact beyond dispute. No man has been so well written up by his staff. The author of the "Great Lone Land," for one, never writes of his chief but as a demi-god. One wearies of Sir Garnet Wolseley and his super-excellence when reading Major Butler's books, and, like the man who was satiated with *toujours perdrix*, one feels inclined to wish for a change from the everlasting Wolseley diet. Though worship is in truth a thing that disgusts when overdone, and though the General of the Ashantee campaign is admittedly an excellent soldier, we could wish at times that we did not hear quite so much of him and of his school.

Possibly that school is a trifle super-estimated. Sir Andrew Clarke, speaking at the inauguration of the Empress Bridge the other day, made some pertinent remarks upon the extravagancies a blind confidence in certain well-worn military names may lead us into. Advocating railway extension in India, on general not narrow rules, he remarked—"I have, I say, affirmed my conviction that these great works, from whatever source or whatever cause they may proceed, would be more certain to secure a lasting place than could ever be assured by the agency or the provocation of war. Personally and practically, in short, I hardly know where and when I would consider a line of railway in this country to be a mere strategic agent. I believe the idea to be a myth in itself and *a mere creation of the recent schools of modern military pedantry*." True, most true but Sir Andrew Clarke might have gone further than this and affirmed that to these recent schools of modern military pedantry is due the theoretical rather than the practical organisation of our armies, with many other military shortcomings as well. We have owed to this pedantry the art of copying every Continental military system by turns, and with little consistency for any. One day the British army is modelled on the French, because the military pedants affect that organisation. Another day the Prussian army is the fashion with them, and they extol the Prussians to the skies. If the Turks had been victorious in this war, the British army would be now Turkish, and the Garnet school would be speaking and writing in the parables of the wise, about Bimbashis and Bashi Bazooks as the great masters of modern strategy. As the Russians have, however, won, *sotnias* and similar Muscovy jargon is ever on their lips, and until the British troops thrash the latest admiration of this school, we may expect to see Ivan Russki the fugleman of Thomas Atkins.

Sir Garnet Wolseley may himself be a practical man, but it is to be doubted if his staff college disciples are quite as practical as they are pedantical. They are said to embrace "all the talents" of the service, but we rather dispute that thesis. So far as opportunities of obtaining an acquaintance with all branches of their profession goes, the Garnet school is peculiarly fortunate, but we doubt if their superiority over all the thousands of other [illegible] of the theories they expound for the enlightenment of the army at their favourite tryst, the "Institution," have not infrequently provoked the ridicule of even civilians, and, Turkish, Russian, French, and Prussian as these polyglot dogmas are by turns, they must have often perplexed the military audience to whom they were addressed. However, credit is the base on which our commercial greatness rests, and considering how blindly every true Briton relies upon that base, it is scarcely surprising if its somewhat fictitious value is carried boldly and successfully into our military administration. Sir Garnet Wolseley and his school have quite a *carte blanche* over the counter of English public opinion. They can draw any theories they please there, and their drafts will be duly honoured. All the more so that they do not ask for cash, but simply for a praiseworthy recognition of their own paper's value. They are, one and all, excellent officers no doubt, but we are sufficiently out of the fashion to believe that they are no better generals or officers than the great "uncrammed" of other days, among whom we reckon the heroes of the Mutiny and Crimea.

Candidly, we have no wish whatever to detract from the reputation of the school of "modern military pedantry"; we only desire to imply that we are beginning to hear just a little too much of it. Not everyone, like the solitary in the "Great Lone Land," has the happiness of perceiving the apotheosis of Sir Garnet Wolseley in the waters, the skies, and the stones of awful and impressive nature, not everyone can recognise in his school, sermons in sticks, songs in the babbling speech, and good in every strategical thing. We hate idolatry whether it is the idolatry of graven images or Ashantee generals, and, this being our confession, we hope our readers will excuse us for refusing to fall in, perhaps as some of them might desire us to do, with the military fashions of the period.

REVIEW.

SOLAR HEAT: a substitute for fuel in tropical countries, For heating steam boilers and other purposes. By WILLIAM ADAMS, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Bombay. Education Society's Press, Byculla. 1878.

JUST before the break of the monsoon, when we were literally gasping for breath, through the intolerable heat, a black book, with the words "Solar Heat" engraved on it, in flame-coloured letters, was placed before us, with "the author's compliments." Mentally consigning the book and its author to a place where solar heat would be a drug in the market, and wondering at the fiendish malignity that could send us a book with such a title, at such a season, we thought no more more about it. Now, however, that the weather is comparatively cool, we sit down to peruse it—a ceremony which should always be performed before reviewing a book. Decidedly the author has mistaken his vocation. Instead of devoting his intellect to the study and practice of the law, it is clear that he was intended by Nature to be a luminary of the scientific world. In the rare intervals of leisure snatched from his arduous official duties he has discovered, and patented, a plan by which solar heat can be concentrated and applied to such purposes as "fusing metals, smelting ores, melting or vitrifying mineral substances, baking bricks, tiles, bread, &c., cooking food, generating steam in boilers for driving machinery, the cremation of deceased Hindus and others, and for most of the purposes for which heat is generally used." All these wonders, and more, he professes to be able to accomplish by solar rays reflected from a few flat looking-glasses. No wonder the directors of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute have, as he informs us in his preface, awarded him the gold medal of the institute for the essay in which he proves this theory. If [illegible] had [illegible] it is difficult to imagine for what [illegible] that decoration would be awarded. [illegible] as is magnanimous. Mr. Adams [illegible] priate to himself all the credit of [illegible] rful discovery. It was suggested to [illegible] Archimedes; Anthemius of Tralles; [illegible] German Jesuit who invented a clock [illegible] lar heat; Buffon, the naturalist; [illegible] distinguished American mechanician, [illegible] icsson, the inventor of the monitor [illegible] of whom were of opinion, not [illegible] machinery could be driven by [illegible] some of them the power of [illegible] known as it is now, but [illegible] concentrated on a [illegible] n of flat mirrors. [illegible] burned the Roman [illegible] which gave rise [illegible] several centuries, it being deemed impossible to construct a concave mirror with sufficient focal range; and no one, except Anthemius, imagining the possibility of performing such a feat by any other means of concentration. Anthemius demonstrated the possibility of it by means of 24 flat mirrors, Kircher convinced himself of it by an experiment with 5, and implored future mathematicians to try the effect of 1,000, and Buffon proved it by actual experiment in 1747; not indeed by burning a Roman fleet, but by setting fire to a plank of wood, at a distance of 150 feet, by reflecting the solar rays from 148 flat glasses. All these instances of the terrific power of reflection from looking glasses are they not recorded in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article "Burning Glasses?" But Mr. Adams does not confine his researches to the *Encyclopædia*. He finds, in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement* for 1821, a statement that Oliver Evans once expressed an opinion that steam boilers could be heated by "a large number of mirrors mounted on the same frame and directed on the same point;" and he discovers a fragment of a letter addressed by Ericsson, shortly before his death, to his friends in Sweden, from which he infers that Ericsson not only recognised the virtue of flat mirrors, but used them to drive steam machinery. With the above exceptions Mr. Adams claims "to be the first to discover, and to have proved, that there is no limit whatever to the extent to which solar heat can be concentrated by reflection from a combination of flat mirrors, upon the well recognized principle that he invents and discovers who proves." Mr. Adams was probably inspired with much of his enthusiasm by the fragment of Ericsson's letter referred to, in which there is a calculation that more than 5,000 steam engines, each of 20 horse power, could be set in motion by the solar heat falling on the roofs of the houses in Philadelphia; and that 64,800 steam engines, each of 100 horse power, could be worked, by the radiating heat on a square Swedish mile, after deducting half the surface for buildings, roads, &c. Ericsson bases this calculation on the fact, which he had ascertained by experiment, that 100 square feet of reflecting surface vaporised more than 489 cubic inches of water per hour which, he says, is equal to one horse power. He says:—

> "You will assuredly learn, not without pleasure, that another apparatus of concentration, constructed with greater precision, give a better result than the vaporisation of 489 cubic inches of water per hour and per surface of 100 square feet. I write this letter having before me a solar machine which gives 150 strokes per minute. The object of it is to measure the cubic contents of the steam produced. The experiments of vaporisation are already entirely realised; therefore the apparatus is something more than a mere project. It is now a practical truth which in the future will be held as one of the most indispensable auxiliaries of the human race."

Ericsson does not state that his apparatus of concentration was a combination of flat mirrors, or give any description of it whatever, but Mr. Adams infers it because, he thinks, no other description of reflectors could be employed on the gigantic scale which Ericsson proposes, and because the results of his own experiments with flat glasses in Bombay were similar, though greater, than those obtained by Ericsson. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, Ericsson died immediately after writing his letter, the effort perhaps was too exhausting, and it has been reserved for Mr. Adams to carry out his grand idea. Mr. Adams is anxious to have it understood that he derived no other assistance from the defunct than the information contained in the quoted fragment. If both these scientists have discovered the same means of concentration, it is only a remarkable instance of two great minds conceiving the same idea; or, as Mr. Adams more modestly puts it, "a singular coincidence of two individuals engaged in the same pursuit discovering the same means to attain their object."

The author's attention was first directed to the subject, he says, by an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 1st May 1876, *L'emploi de la Chaleur solaire*, which was a notice of M. Mouchot's solar steam engine, that was set in motion, in Paris, in 1866, in presence of the Emperor Napoleon III. M. Mouchot is the author of an exhaustive work on solar heat ("La chaleur solaire et ses applications industrielles." Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1869) from which Mr. Adams has derived most of the information which has enabled him to wrestle successfully with this gigantic subject. M. Mouchot attaches no value whatever to flat mirrors. He only mentions them to reject them as of no practical use. This is a point upon which Mr. Adams lays great stress in order to establish the fact that he has not appropriated any part of M. Mouchot's invention, but has succeeded by using what M. Mouchot rejects as useless,—*i.e.* flat mirrors,—and by rejecting what he considers as absolutely indispensable—*i.e.*, a glass cover over the boiler.—Speaking of flat glasses M. Mouchot says: "Si nous ne donnons pas ici la theorie de cette espece de reflecteurs, c'est qu'ils offrent peu d'interet au point de vue des applications." M. Mouchot electroplated [illegible] a conical metallic reflector, [illegible] solar rays through a glass dome on to a vertical boiler. An engraving of it is given in Mr. Adams' book. With this apparatus:

> "On the 8th of May 1875, a fine day, 20 litres of water, at 20 degrees, introduced into the boiler at 8-30 a.m. produced steam, in 40 minutes, at 2 atmospheres (30 lbs.) of pressure to the square inch—*i. e.*, a temperature of 121 degrees, or 21 degrees above the heat of boiling water. The steam was then raised rapidly to a pressure of 5 atmospheres (75 lbs. to the square inch), and if this limit was not exceeded, it was because the sides of the boiler were only 3 millimetres thick, and the total effort supported by these sides was then 10,000 kilogrammes. It would have been dangerous to have proceeded further, as the whole apparatus might have been blown to pieces. Towards the middle of the same day, with 15 litres of water in the boiler, the steam at 100 degrees—that is to say, at a pressure of one atmosphere—rose in less than a quarter of an hour to a pressure of 5 atmospheres, equal to a temperature of 153 degrees. Finally, on the 22nd of July, towards 1 p. m., an exceptionally hot day, the apparatus vaporised 5 litres of water per hour, which is equal to a consumption of 140 litres of water per minute and to half a horse power."

No sooner does Mr. Adams read this account, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* than, leaving the business of the High Court to conduct itself as best it may, he obtains privilege leave and rushes off to Paris to interview M. Mouchot. He meets that gentleman on the 2nd October 1876, the day on which he had presented a model of his apparatus to the *Academie des Sciences*. M. Mouchot shows and explains to him the principle of his apparatus and the two philosophers bid each other adieu, the Frenchman wishing our author success in his endeavours to introduce the invention into India and adding, as a valedictory encouragement, the assurance that "La bas (*i.e.* in India) la chaleur solaire ne vous fera pas defaut." Here, then, is an opportunity of conferring an incalculable benefit on the people of India, and, at the same time, making his own fortune, that our author is not slow to embrace. He orders, in London, a boiler, on the same principle as that of M. Mouchot but of much greater capacity, and, in order to avoid any risk of explosion—amateur engineers cannot be too cautious—he has it made of beaten copper ⅛ of an inch thick instead of 3 millimetres, the strongest boiler, he tells us, of its dimensions, in the world.

Armed with this boiler and M. Mouchot's brochure, our hero sets out on his return trip, prepared to astonish the natives, by driving spinning mills and cremating their dead bodies by the rays of the sun. The monotony of the voyage from Brindisi, however, gives him time for reflection, and he perceives that, to attempt to concentrate solar heat by M. Mouchot's plan will prove a failure. His conical reflector of copper, electro-plated with silver, was 8 feet 8 inches in diameter at the large base, and only heated a boiler of half horse power; what, then, would have to be the dimensions, and cost, of a reflector equal to 100 horse power? The glass cover, or dome, to cover the boiler, which is indispensable, is another serious objection on account of its great cost, fragility, and the impossibility of constructing one of any considerable dimensions. Before reaching Bombay, therefore, the conviction forces itself upon him that M. Mouchot's solar machine can never be anything more than an ingenious model or toy. But Mr. Adams is a man of great tenacity of purpose. Difficulties which would discourage men of weaker calibre serve to stimulate him to renewed exertion. Reclining on the deck of the "Siam" as she cleaves the waves of the Red Sea, with "solar heat" over 120 in the shade of the awning, he registers a vow to discover a means of concentrating it for useful purposes or to perish in the attempt. This resolution is scarcely formed when an idea strikes him like an electric flash. What! he exclaims, what if, after all, there were something in the frequent allusions which occur in M. Mouchot's brochure to the virtue of flat mirrors. Notwithstanding that M. Mouchot pooh-poohs the idea, such respectable authorities as Archimedes, Anthemius, Kircher, Buffon, Evans, and, presumably, Ericsson, who are all in favour of flat mirrors, are entitled to some respect. It seems, at any rate, worth while to submit their theory to the crucial test of experiment, in a country where there is no lack of solar heat to concentrate. He calculates the probable effect of concentration as follows. Parker's celebrated lens, or burning-glass, was 2 feet 8 inches in diameter; the diameter of the focus was ½ an inch, and, according to the *Encyclopædia*, the temperature was 71,680 degrees Fahrenheit—a temperature in which a cube of cast iron weighing 10 grains melted in 3 seconds. Here was a basis upon which to found a calculation. When the diameter of a circle is doubled the area is quadrupled, as everybody knows, therefore a lens of 5 feet 4 inches in diameter would produce a focus with a temperature of 286,720°; and a lens of 85 feet 4 inches in diameter would produce a focus with a temperature of 73,400,320°. But a focus of even that terrific intensity of heat, if of only ½ an inch in diameter, would have no further effect on a steam boiler than to bore a hole in it. It became necessary, then, to enlarge the diameter of the focus, and to decrease the intensity of the heat, by increasing or diminishing the focal distance. This is effected, as the reader will at once perceive, by doubling the diameter of the focus and dividing the temperature [illegible], and we obtain as a result, the fact that a lens of 85 feet 4 inches in diameter would produce a focus of 32 inches in diameter with a temperature of 17,920° Fahrenheit, *i.e.*, more than double the melting point of cast-iron. If it were possible, therefore, to construct a lens of 85 feet in diameter, and to keep its focus upon an object all day, it could be made to perform, there cannot be any doubt, all the wonders which Mr. Adams professes to be able to accomplish by means of a combination of flat mirrors. And here [illegible] point which the author thinks he makes. [illegible] impossible, he says, to construct a lens or a concave reflector of more than 3, or, at the most, 4, feet in diameter, and if it were otherwise their immense cost would entirely preclude their use, Parker's lens having cost £700:—

> "But a combination of flat mirrors can be fixed in frames, on the principle suggested by Anthemius, Kircher, Buffon, and Evans, not only to concentrate the solar rays from an area of 85 feet 4 inches in [illegible] of reflecting surface, but from an area equal to that of Leicester Square in London, or Elphinstone Circle in Bombay."

So much for theory. He commences his experiments by operating, with flat mirrors, upon a thermometer with a blackened bulb, in his bedroom, with the solar rays coming in at the window. The initial temperature being at 80°, one reflection caused the mercury to rise to 102°, in ten minutes; a second to 12[illegible]°, and a third to 140°, beyond which the thermometer was not constructed to register. This tentative experiment confirms him in his theory. He then tries, on another thermometer, 18 glasses, which produce a focus of 360°; then 36 glasses which make the mercury boil, and finally 72 glasses, in the focus of which 3 gallons of water, in a copper cylinder, boil in 20 minutes. He then constructs a large number of "compound concave mirrors," consisting of 30 or more flat glasses fixed in a rectangular frame. In the engraving they look like flat windows, but we are told that they are curved so as to form the segment of a sphere of 40 feet in diameter; the focus is therefore at a distance of 20 feet. Each focus, of about 2 feet in diameter, produces a maximum temperature of 300°, exclusive of the temperature of the atmosphere. With seven of these mirrors he boiled 9 gallons of water in 30 minutes, and, after an hour of ebullition, it was found that 3½ gallons out of the 9 had been evaporated. Another of the experiments shall be described in his own words:—

> "Twelve gallons of water were poured into this boiler, and the solar fire turned on it, at 7-30 a.m.; at 8 a.m. there was a pressure of 10 lbs., and at 8-30 a pressure of 70 lbs., when the safety valve opened. A gentleman present kept the valve down by placing his foot on it, till the steam, escaping from several leaks in the joints of the fittings, made the position untenable. The weight on the safety valve was then supplemented by a brick, suspended from the lever by a piece of string, when suddenly the packing and red lead at the top of the dome under the socket of the steam-pipe (which had been fixed by my butler who professed to have formerly been a fitter) gave way, and, with a terrific yell, the whole volume of steam rushed out of the opening. On turning off the solar rays and examining the boiler it was found to be dry."

At this supreme moment of our author's life, when all the inhabitants of Bombay, except those living in the exterior of Colaba, must have thought the end of all things had arrived, our author had no room for any other feeling than one of exultation at this terrific proof of the power of flat looking-glasses. We have neither the time, the patience, nor the space to go through the rest of his experiments. The most successful seems to have been to have boiled 32 gallons of water, 20 gallons of which were in an open cask, and to have driven a steam pump of 2½ horse power. Those who have more time to waste than we, and who understand steam boilers and machinery, which we confess we do not, can read the book for themselves. Neither can we afford to do more than glance at his apparatus for cooking food by solar heat. Suffice it to say that six soldiers at Colaba are stated to have cooked their rations in it daily during the Christmas holidays, and that they pronounced the food so cooked to be more palatable than when cooked in the ordinary way. This may well be, and still the *plat* have not come up to what may be considered a banquet that would tend to enervate the warriors by accustoming them to luxurious living.

Versatility is one of the marks of true genius. Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest genius next to Euclid and Archimedes, who ever lived, once wrote, by way of relaxation, a book to prove that the prophet Samuel was the author of the Pentateuch. Mr. Gladstone relaxes his mind by felling trees, in the presence of a photographer and an admiring public; and Mr. Adams intersperses, in his interesting work, a good deal that has no visible connection with his subject. *Apropos des bottes*, he suggests a difficulty in the way of the enterprising engineers who propose to convert the desert of Sahara into an inland sea. He thinks that, if the project were carried out, it would be the ruin of Switzerland, because the blowing winds that [illegible] Sahara "melt away the winter snows on the [illegible] as if by magic, and convert the plain of Switzerland, formerly buried under everlasting ice, into a blooming country covered with towns and villages."

In his opinion, to bring the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean on to the desert of Sahara, which, Mr. Adams notwithstanding, we believe is intended to be done, would have the effect of burying Switzerland again under everlasting ice.

He has discovered that solar rays are not parallel, in spite of the received opinion to the contrary of Descartes and other opticians. Instead of triumphing over this discovery he seems to regret it. "Were they parallel," he says, "a house could be burned on the island of Elephanta by the reflection of fifty flat glasses standing on Malabar Hill, and a whole army might be exterminated during a summer's campaign, by the solar rays reflected from a few looking glasses, without the operator ever coming within range of its guns." Clearly, if Mr. Adams had been consulted, Nature would have ruled the solar rays in parallel lines, instead of acting in direct opposition to the received opinion of Descartes and other opticians.

But to criticize a book which describes a discovery or invention that professes to be a benefit to mankind, only on its merits or demerits as a literary production, is looking a gift horse in the mouth. For one man who discovers, or invents, anything novel and useful, there are thousands who can write readable books. Their productions are forgotten as soon as read, but the name, and, (though, in this case, we hope not, for the author's own sake), the book, of a discoverer of a motive power for steam machinery, will survive for ever. Mr. Adams' chances of fame must, therefore, rest on the use of "a combination of flat mirrors" as a substitute for fuel. We think it a pity, however, that he had not a friend at his elbow to suggest to him the employment of a hack author to write his book. Literary talent is so common nowadays that, for a few rupees, he could have found a man in the Strangers' Home, or House of Correction, who would have undertaken the job. We will now shortly examine the progress which he has made in the task which he has undertaken. First, we find that the quantity of water he professes to have evaporated in an hour was much greater than that evaporated per hour by Ericsson, of which that inventor makes such great case, and was evaporated with a less area of reflecting surface. He says that the boiler used in this experiment, having been made for a different purpose, was ill-adapted for being heated by solar rays reflected from flat mirrors; and, moreover, was 8 inches less in diameter than the foci of his mirrors; consequently, even if all the foci had been directed on the boiler with perfect accuracy, which is scarcely probable, about one-third [illegible] rays were wasted by not striking on the boiler. It may therefore be, we think, assumed that, with Mr. Adams' plan, and with a properly constructed boiler, 50 instead of 100, square feet of reflecting surface will be found to be equivalent to one horse power. Assuming that he is correct in asserting that there is no reasonable limit to the area of reflecting surface that can be brought to bear; that there is no mechanical difficulty in keeping all the foci on the boiler from sunrise to sunset; that steam generated by solar heat can be injected into the ordinary boilers in the manner he suggests, so that on clear days not a single pound of coal will be required from about 8-30 a.m. till 4 p.m., and that the reflecting material costs no more than £2-10 per 100 feet, and can only be injured by being broken, it seems to us that Mr. Adams cannot be far out in his estimate that a saving of 25 per cent. would be effected in the consumption of coal by cotton mills, and that he has successfully solved the problem of the utilisation of solar heat. Such a saving in the consumption of coal would, there can be doubt, not only enable the mills of India to compete successfully with those of Manchester and America, in all the marts of Asia and of the countries washed by the Mediterranean and adjoining seas, but would entirely drive Manchester and American textile manufactures out of those markets, as soon as ever the mills of India could supply the demand. The importance of this consideration might well induce "some practical man, possessed of capital and enterprise;" or, failing private enterprise, the Government of Her Imperial Majesty, to respond to the invitation given in the author's peroration, and take the matter up. Whether the Government should take an interest in the matter depends upon whether the question is regarded from the point of view of the interests of Manchester or of India. If the former, Manchester can easily be protected by the simple expedient of placing a heavy export duty on Indian manufactures, and, if the latter, Government might do good by assisting Mr. Adams in perfecting his invention; for, supposing it can be utilised in the manner he suggests, solar heat [illegible] be regarded as one of the most important resources of India" which it is the [illegible] of Government to "develop."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 26.

The Congress met to-day and finished the question of Bulgaria. Arrangements have been made to dismantle all the Danubian and Bulgarian fortresses.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops is imminent.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 26.

Her Majesty the Queen, who has been suffering from a bad attack of gastric fever, died to-day.

NATIVE TROOPS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

At a meeting of the East India Association yesterday, an elaborate paper was read by Foggo (sic) on the employment of Indian troops in Europe, and which he considered would ultimately prejudice India. The majority of speakers lauded the measure as a great stroke of policy, calculated to benefit India and raise the loyalty and morale of the Indian Army.

LONDON, JUNE 26, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been easier.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
[illegible] per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113
Bar Silver	52

About £200,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 27, 7-9 A.M.

Mail Steamer Australia from Suez arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JUNE 26, 10 a.m.

THERE has been a general fall of the barometer, greatest in the North-Western Provinces, where it averages one-tenth of an inch. Heavy rain has fallen on the Aracan coast; and at Chittagong 30in. have fallen. Rainfall is slight in Bengal, and wind strong at the head of the Bay. Good rain has fallen in Behar; at Patna eleven-tenths, and at Hazaribagh sixteen-tenths. Rain has ceased in the North-West Provinces, except at Roorkee, a fall of four-tenths. Dust storms in the Punjab, which brought slight rain in the Western districts. Slight rain in Bombay; at Akola three-tenths. Rainfall in the Central Provinces increasing; two inches at Khandwa, and six-tenths at Jubbulpore.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 27.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, showery; wind N.; thermometer, max. 80; min. 71; W. B. 77; barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 1 inch 14 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather squally; wind S. W.; thermometer 77·4; barometer 29·810. Fall of rain 84 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S S., S W. Fall of rain 1 inch 81 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong; W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W.; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 67 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	11 71	13 68	14 64
26 Wednesday	0 31	......	......
27 Thursday	......	0 25	0 16
Total	12 2	13 93	14 80
Fall up to 27th June 1877	......	27 28	28 53
" " 26th	......	[illegible]	......

[illegible] midnight.

[illegible]

THE following telegrams were received in Bombay yesterday:—

SURAT, 26th.—Rainfall 66 cents yesterday. Weather fair to-day.

BROACH, 26th.—Only 13 cents more rain from 6 a.m. yesterday to 6 a.m. to-day. Weather cloudy.

BARODA, 26th.—No rain.

A[illegible], 26th.—No rainfall yesterday.

[illegible] Monsoon commenced on the 22nd. [illegible] up to 25th inclusive, 92 cents [illegible]

[illegible] have had placed at our disposal by Messrs. N[illegible] the following telegrams received [illegible] yesterday:—

[illegible] th.—Rainfall for the week 5·37 inches. Crop prospects favourable.

[illegible] —Rainfall to date 2·46 inches. Sheagaum 1·42. [illegible] rain at night in both districts.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 27th.—Half inch of rain done good.

JU[illegible], 27th.—Heavy storm passed over, 1·17 inches; rain general throughout Khandeish. Sowing commenced.

[illegible] —Rainfall to date 1·75 inches.

[illegible] —Rainfall for the week 1·14 inches. Weather cloudy and damp.

HOOBLEE 27th.—Heavy rain now falling, and seems likely to continue.

A TELEGRAM dated Nynee Tal, 25th instant, says that "heavy rain is falling here with all the appearances of monsoon weather."

LIEUT. COLONEL L. C. BARTON, Acting Political Agent, Kattywar, has reported to Government, under date the 24th inst., that the rainy season has commenced propitiously in Kattywar. Partial showers fell in various parts from the 13th of the month, but since the 22nd the fall has been general, and sowing operations have commenced in many talukas.

FROM Dhoolia it is reported, under date the 23rd inst., that there had been a most favourable rainfall—three inches in places—and that there is now no fear of another famine year.

SLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.

ON Wednesday about 12 o'clock noon, just as the mixed up train had left Khandalla and had passed through the first small tunnel, a large mass of rock fell from the hill above on to the metals, completely blocking both lines of rail. Traffic was of course interrupted, but the mails got through to Poona in a "breakdown train" sent from Lanowlie. This train arrived at Poona 2½ hours late, but might have been much earlier had it been somebody's business to see that an unusually large number of the heaviest packages were not sent through at such a crisis.

The up mail yesterday morning might have been in almost to time, instead of being 35 minutes late, but that the G. I. P. R. Co. are presumably so hard up for ready money in Bombay that it was considered necessary to transport a huge iron treasure safe by coolies over the blocked line from one train to the other.

The officials hoped to get the line clear by 12 yesterday, but matters looked far from promising in the early morning, and there is clearly a great deal more rock and moorum to come down from above at this spot, while the retaining walls on the edge of the ravine look very far from safe to an unprofessional eye.

We should very much like to know, when the news of this disaster was received in Bombay on Wednesday, how many minutes or hours after the occurrence?

WE regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Archibald F. Makellar, of the Royal Artillery, who died at Kirkee yesterday morning. We hear that he was suffering from a complication of disorders.

As an illustration of the fact that a reform in postal charges between England and India is wanted, a Rangoon paper mentions that a bundle of papers from Messrs. Kirkland, Cope and Co., newspaper agents, of the Strand, London, arrived at Rangoon with Belgian postage stamps on the cover. It is thus cheaper for an English firm to send letters or papers to the Continent of Europe, and there to re-post them, than to send them direct from England.

WE have already reported that a large sum of money was subscribed at Hydrabad, Sind, as a token of the high respect in which Dr. Holmstead, as Civil Surgeon, was held by the inhabitants of that city. The doctor's wishes as to its expenditure, the subscribers were desirous to learn, and he has now made the following judicious suggestion for the disposal of the money. His letter was read at a meeting called to determine upon the form the memorial should take. He said:—Touching the subject of the project, to a memorial, he would suggest that something might be done which would have the effect of improving the sanitary condition of the town, something that would be self-supporting. He would not advise, he said, the erecting of a building which by requiring constant repairs and thereby entertaining recurring expenses might make his memory a curse. (Here cries of "no, no," were heard from every part of the hall.) He pointed out how useful it would be in point of sanitation to plant a garden, and cover the land around the town with vegetation. He hoped that whatever might be the determination of his friends on the point, something of lasting benefit to the town would be done.

THE *Statesman*—An important suggestion has been made by the British Indian Association, and is being acted upon by the Bengal Government. The Association suggested that Government should compile a statement of the prices current of food-grains in the various districts of Bengal, from whatever date they might be available. "The table of prices," wrote the Secretary, "is an index to the economic condition of the people, and may help thoughtful and practical persons in investigating the causes of the rise and fall of prices, and thus disseminating useful thoughts on the subject. Seeing that scarcity, owing to drought, has become now more frequent than heretofore, a collection of the statistics of prices would show how far the capacity of the people to meet high prices has kept pace with the rise in prices, and at what point the rise in prices may be considered to approach famine prices." Government at once accepted the suggestion, but proposed to go no further back than 1874; but in consequence of another letter from the Association, it has agreed to go back to the year 1866, the first for which the prices current are available. The Association deserves our thanks. A statement in convenient form of the prices current of food-grains and other agricultural produce throughout Bengal for the past twelve years, will be extremely useful.

A SLUR has been cast upon the memory of Sir Henry Durand, says a [illegible] in the *Pioneer*, [illegible]. He was the most [illegible] and conscientious [illegible] in either of the Indian services. No man was more loved and respected by the better class of native administrators; no man stood up more boldly for the rights of the Oudh talookdars; but no man was more feared by the herds of sordid intriguers and parasites that too often infest native courts. The policy pursued towards Scindia, Holkar and other native princes in India, in consequence of their attitude during the Mutiny, was due to Lord Canning, and Lord Canning alone. If this great statesman was led into error during the early months of the Mutiny by the mistaken judgment of those around him, there was no one more independent of outward influence when the Mutiny was being brought to a close, and the question of rewards or otherwise was brought under his consideration as Governor-General and Viceroy. There is no occasion for inquiring too minutely into the conduct of native princes during the Mutiny. They acted according to their lights and instincts, with few exceptions, they adopted the same policy as that pursued by the Rajput princes of the Punjab during the invasion of Alexander; they were taken by surprise; they waited on events, and trimmed according to circumstances. Lord Canning most wisely and magnanimously threw the veil of oblivion over every shortcoming. He took every case into his own particular consideration, and granted rewards from a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of every case. Scindia was rewarded by a grant of territory and the Star of India; for he had rendered positive services to the Government. Holkar rendered no such services. Whatever was dubious in the conduct of Holkar was condoned and forgotten. He was rewarded with the Star of India, but Lord Canning refused a grant of territory. Durand could have had nothing to do with this decision. He was not in India when it was passed; he left India in 1858, and did not return until 1861. But this point has ceased to be a grievance. According to the latest news Her Majesty has granted a large area of land to Holkar as a memorial of the proclamation of the Empire. Whether it will satisfy Holkar remains to be seen. History teaches that no Mahratta has ever been satisfied since the days of Sivaji."

THE following scandalous story of the chartering of a notoriously unseaworthy ship is brought to notice by the *Indian Daily News*:—It is nearly two years ago since we drew the attention of Government to the ship Wild Rose. This vessel, a month out from Calcutta, had to put into Coconada in a leaky state, and the crew were imprisoned for refusing to imperil their lives by proceeding further in the ship. The same vessel [illegible] some seven months previous [illegible] Liverpool, [illegible] having telegraphed direct to the Queen begging her to send a man-of-war to bring back [illegible]. On that occasion the [illegible] crew were put [illegible] for twelve weeks; the second crew left on arrival here, and it was the third crew that got imprisoned in Coconada. Since her departure from the latter port, this vessel was out of [illegible] waters till the 11th November, 1877, when she arrived in Calcutta from Australia. After lying here for over seven months she at last got a cargo of jute for Dundee, and left port on the 6th June. She returned again on Saturday, the 22nd instant, leaking. There is nothing extraordinary or unexpected in this result. In fact, many people must have anticipated it, and we know that one Marine Surveyor warned several merchants, and one or two insurance agents, that they might expect to see the Wild Rose either back in Calcutta, or putting into some port of refuge on the coast. We hope that Government will cause a strict enquiry to be made into the circumstances under which this ship obtained a charter; whether she was surveyed before leaving the port; and, if by whom? That they will also have the pilot who took her down examined on oath, as to the state in which he left the vessel at the Sandheads, and compare his statements with the entries in the official log. We would also suggest that a survey of the vessel be now held and a separate report sent in by every Marine Surveyor in the port. Such an enquiry will throw a good deal of light on the system, or want of system, at present existing in the mode of conducting marine survey, and will further show the necessity for legislation empowering the Government to prevent the departure of a vessel carrying cargo, when it is known she is not in a fit state to go to sea. We are sanguine that this case of the Wild Rose will attract the serious attention of the local Government, which is, we believe, at the present moment contemplating some new arrangement for carrying out Government surveys, owing to an order lately passed prohibiting Government officers from holding surveys, such surveys as used to be formerly held by them, will have to be made over to private individuals.

A CALCUTTA paper writes—Our readers will probably remember the details of what is known as the Maldah case, in which Mr. James, the District Superintendent of Police, was charged with having caused the abduction of the wife of one Duka Guri. A local enquiry was held, and the case dismissed. [illegible] and other native papers having taken up the case and commented very strongly on the procedure of the enquiry, the case was ultimately sent up to the High Court for revision. In the meanwhile Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, was ordered to hold a departmental enquiry, the result of which was that Mr. James was acquitted of all blame. The High Court, owing to some irregularity in the proceedings of the Maldah Magistrate, ordered an enquiry to be made *de novo*, and passed an order that Mr. James, who had been transferred to another station, should be summoned to give his evidence. Notwithstanding that the fiat of the High Court had gone forth, the Maldah officials were unable to move in the matter, owing to the mysterious absence of the complainant, Duka Guri. After weeks and months had passed by, and the affair had been well nigh forgotten, a new Magistrate, Mr. Porch, was appointed to Maldah. A few days after he had taken over charge, the defendant Duka Guri appeared before him with his plaint, whereon the Magistrate issued a warrant for Mr. James's apprehension. Bail was, we believe, accepted, and Mr. James proceeded to Maldah, where, at the opening of the enquiry, his legal adviser insisted on proof being given that the woman, said to have been abducted, was the wife of the complainant. This broke down the case, which was ultimately withdrawn, and the defendant discharged. This result was very generally anticipated, as it was well known in the station that the supposed wife was really a Brahminee girl, and that it was impossible she could have been married to the complainant, who was a man of a low caste. Under these circumstances the Magistrate can hardly be said to have made a wise, even if a strictly legal, use of his discretionary powers, in adopting the strong measure of issuing a warrant against a fellow-officer in Mr. James's position. However, the case is now ended; and having followed it from commencement to conclusion, we have no hesitation in declaring it a malicious attempt at either extortion or defamation, with a view to the removal of an officer troublesome to *budzats*.

THE Lucknow correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, "*Apropos* of the 'persistent stories' about the cart-loads of corpses picked up night after night in the streets of Lucknow, let me tell you not a 'story,' but a fact. Early one morning, a gentleman, who had been out-riding along the river bank, reported to a European Inspector of Police that he had passed a dead body on the road near the river opposite the Residency. The Police Inspector at once repaired to the spot, and found the corpse sitting up enjoying his morning's *bubble-bubble*; the old man vehemently protest against being carted off anywhere, even to the poor house; and pointed out that he was earning a living by looking after some gardener's melons at night, and as a scare-crow during the day. He seemed to feel it hard that he could not snatch forty winks without being summarily buried or sent against his will into the poor-house."

A CORRESPONDENT at Bellary writes to the *Madras Times*—A considerable amount of excitement arose in Gooty on the morning of Sunday, the 23rd, by the discovery of one of the feline species making tracks for a hollow locally called "a cave." The news soon spread and caused a rush of [illegible]our in the shape of our mighty men towards the hill, the steep ascent of which they boldly breasted. All those well armed took up a position on a huge mass of rock, while those of less nerve thinking that height equals distance, and that it would lend, if not enchantment, a sense of security to the view, mounted the parapet of the curtain wall above. All being ready, guns and expectation being on full cock, a shout that would have caused Stentor to have sent in his resignation was given, but to no purpose. The Nimrod of the party thereon approached the cave's mouth and gave pussy a taste of his *metal*, the result of which was a loud yell, but no forward movement. A council of war was then held, when it was determined to smoke out the brute. Materials were soon procured, and placed as near the opening as possible and fired. The breeze was favourable, and the whining growl from within indicated that the retreat was neither cool nor comfortable. Shortly after the fuel was well on fire, a mass of the straw, flame and smoke, was carried by the wind inside and drove out the quarry, which was then knocked over by half a dozen shots. On inspection it was found to be a half grown female. The carcase was brought in proud triumph down the hill, and [illegible] Tahsildar, who awarded the reward.

A LETTER from Ooty in the same paper has some remarks on the mysterious death of Mr. Fuller:—"Last week I wrote you word of the mysterious re-appearance of the missing Mr. Fuller. I used the word mysterious advisedly, as a good deal of mystery surrounded the announcement that he was found; but his discovery was believed in, as a letter to that effect was sent in to Ootacamund, although the writer did not state that he had actually seen the young man. Now it appears that letter was written in 'joke,' a sorry kind of joke that has led to painful results, for Mr. Fuller's parents were written to with the information that he was safe. You will know, doubtless, that a skeleton has been found not very far from the place where Mr. Fuller was last seen; the bones have been identified as his by reason of his cheque-book being found lying near them. I believe the opinion of Mr. Shortt is, that the death was caused by accident; if so, robbery of watch, revolver, clothes, &c., must have taken place after death. I fear his sad fate will ever remain a mystery, though, of course, every effort will be made to trace the cause of the tragedy. The Neddivittum Ghaut, down which Mr. Fuller was walking, is a much frequented one; he was seen there by a traveller up the Ghaut to whom he spoke, and said he was waiting for his horse that was being led, and requested the traveller to hasten on the horse-keeper, should he meet him. The horse and horsekeeper were met very soon after and hurried on, but no master was overtaken nor ever since seen. This happened in the light of day in a public road, and may well cause suspicion, mixed with fear, to assail those who have to travel that road. It is to be hoped some further particulars will be brought to light before a verdict of accidental death is pronounced and the matter allowed to pass into oblivion."

WE take from the *Times* the following report of the P. and O. Company's meeting, as it contains some interesting particulars not mentioned in our special report:—The 75th half-yearly general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on June 4 at the offices, Leadenhall-street. Mr. Fane de Salis presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the gratification of the directors at being able to report the continued high efficiency of the fleet, and that through its agency the important public service which for the last 40 years had been confided to their care had been carried out with punctuality, to the satisfaction of the Post Office and the public. On their numerous lines there had been no accidents or mishaps worth mentioning during the past half-year, but since its close the Khedive had been in collision with a Dutch steamer in the Straits of Singapore. Telegraphic intelligence, however, stated that [illegible] the commander and [illegible] Khedive from all blame in the matter. An accident had also happened to the [illegible] in Bombay harbour, as they believed through spontaneous combustion of cargo. The loss, however, would be small, and would in part be borne by the underwriters. Their new steam-ship the [illegible]ais-i-Hind, of [illegible] tons displacement, and the largest ship yet owned by the company, had been lately launched in the Clyde, and in about two months would take her place amongst the effective ships of the fleet. The Princess [illegible] would stand sponsor for the ship when in the waters of the Solent. The accounts would be laid before them at the annual meeting. He regretted on the part of the Board to confirm the great falling off in the half-year's receipts mentioned in the report, which rendered a dividend at a higher rate than 2½ per cent. impossible. The dividend was no proper return on the capital invested in steam shipping, but they would remember the present great depression of trade, which pressed with peculiar severity on the shipping interest. Their steamship Bangalore was one of the ships taken up by the Government for the conveyance of troops from India to the Mediterranean, and it would be satisfactory for them to know that as soon as the Government decided on chartering the ship, General [illegible], commanding the expedition, had at once transferred to her from another ship his head quarters and staff. It was satisfactory to reflect that this new feature in the strategy of the nation, the transport of troops from India, had directed public attention in a marked manner to the value of the commercial steam marine of the country as an adjunct to the Navy. On the present occasion the company's share in this transport of troops had been but limited, as the Government had found the [illegible] of unemployed steamships, which they naturally took up in preference to [illegible] vessels, which had then fixed occupations. It might not, however, always happen that steamships would be lying idle at anchor in the harbours of India, and in that case the transport of troops would devolve on their steamships which, under the [illegible], were always at their [illegible] and always at the disposal of the State. In [illegible] event, if allowed somewhat to re-arrange the mail service, and to work it in conjunction with the transport of troops, their fleet—comprising, as it did, large steamships—was equal to the transport from 2,000 to [illegible] men a month from the shores of India to the Mediterranean. He sincerely trusted no such services would ever be required of them, but if they were [illegible] and carried out with success, it would be accomplished not by their fleet alone, but with the assistance of the perfect organization which directed their [illegible] their large coal stores, and their repairing works. The company was now managed on strictly economical principles, the main groundwork of which was the most stringent economy consistent with efficiency. They had already seen the results of this system of management in the improved position of the company. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. Thornton and carried, and the dividend was declared. A special general meeting was then held, and a resolution was passed giving the Board further powers for the temporary employment or investment of the company's funds. The proceedings then terminated.

A SENSITIVE "Anglo-Indian" writes to the *Times*, giving the following reasons why Indian troops should not be allowed to visit England:—If the sepoys come to England, they will doubtless be very much impressed, though in a manner somewhat different from the expectation of some sanguine M.P.s. What will be the chief novelty they will witness? They will see for the first time Englishmen and Englishwomen of the degraded type characteristic of our town masses. To their amazement they will find themselves surrounded by myriads of stunted sickly beings, the like of whom for white men have never entered their imagination. Puny sahibs who pick pockets, or if brave kick their wives, or if very courageous (and ten to one) kick a policeman! Filthy sahibs, whose persons are never cleaned! Raddled memsahibs, who reek of gin and walk the streets in rags in the hope of selling their loathsome embraces. Everywhere dirt, drunkenness, disease, dishonesty, and riot. The stately Rajput [illegible] habits are as refined as those [illegible] gentleman in the land, who scarce[illegible] a drunkard as a human being at all. [illegible] admires nothing but strength and physical daring—what a sight of the Imperial race, who[illegible] hitherto felt no shame in [illegible] as masters!

THE jointed gun submitted by Sir William Armstrong [illegible] of firing at the [illegible] marshes adjoining [illegible] and been handed [illegible] time [illegible] committee to arrange for its carriage by mules over mountains and across irregular country. The gun unscrews into three parts, each of which is light enough for a mule's burden, but when screwed together it forms a powerful long-range cannon almost as serviceable as an ordinary field-piece, and said to be perfectly gas-tight at the joints. The light 7-pounders which constituted the artillery of the Abyssinian campaign and the expedition to Coomassie have, with a few small howitzers, been the only guns of the mountain train; but the invention of Sir William Armstrong is regarded as having opened a way for greatly augmenting the power of that branch of the service.

A WHISTLE to be used on occasions when troops are in extended order has been approved for officers of infantry, and is intended to be carried in a pocket in the officers' dress. This does not apply to officers of rifle regiments, who already wear a whistle in accordance with the dress regulations. Blue cloth pantaloons with 1¼in. gold lace down the seams have been approved for officers of the General Divisional and Brigade Staff.

FAMINE MORTALITY IN THE KALADGI DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article of the 22nd May you refer to the great famine mortality in some of the districts in this Presidency, as shown by a report from a Mr. Deval to the Deccan and Khandesh Famine Committee. This subject has been referred to in several of your subsequent issues, and has caused some little discussion, a few remarks, therefore, by one who has had at least as good an opportunity as Mr. Deval for observing the mortality in the Kaladgi District, may not be out of place.

You give an extract from Mr. Deval's report, showing the great decrease in population in nine villages and one talooka during the year 1876-77. With regard to three of these villages, Halgoonki, Agasnal, and Jumnal, I [illegible] to make a few enquiries, to see whether the deductions, to be drawn from Mr. Deval's figures, can be in any way substantiated by fact. My figures have all been obtained from the same source, as apparently Mr. Deval's have, and may be relied on.

In Halgoonki and Agasnal the population, according to Mr. Deval's report, was—

	July 31, 1876.	July 31, 1877.	Decrease.
Halgoonki	402 :	221 :	181, or 45 per cent. on whole population.
Agasnal	355 :	209 :	146, or 41 per cent.

The actual population, I find, was

	July 31, 1876.	July 31, 1877.	Decrease.
Halgoonki	221 :	205 :	16, or 7·24 per cent.
Agasnal	402 :	354 :	48, or 11·9 per cent.

It is only charitable to conclude that, in the case of these two villages, Mr. Deval has confused his figures; but it is to be regretted, that, owing to this mistake, he has been able to support his assertion of the great mortality, by quoting statistics, which, had they been properly given, would have caused conclusions, very different from his, to be drawn. Again, in Jumnal, Mr. Deval gives the population—

July 31st, 1876.	July 31st, 1877.	Decrease.
1,320 :	1,045 :	275, or 20·8 per cent.

of the population, and the deduction, which it is evidently intended should be drawn in this and the other cases given by him, is, that this decrease is owing to the abnormally high death-rate. From the death register, however, it appears that, what with cholera and other diseases the deaths were 106, and not 275, or about 8 per cent. of the population—not a very high percentage considering the time—the remaining 169 being absent from their homes, either on Relief Works or in other districts—Canara, &c.

In the Mudevihal talooka the results are still more surprising. Mr. Deval's figures are—

July 31, 1876.	July 31, 1877.	Decrease.
83,751 :	63,622 :	20,129, or 24 per cent.

of the population, and, from your own remarks, Mr. Deval evidently insinuates that all this decrease is owing to deaths. He has apparently forgotten, however, that July and August were the two worst months of the famine in the Kaladgi district, when close on 121,000 people were employed on works, not to speak of those who were being supported in relief houses, all of whom were consequently away from their homes. I find that in the Mudevihal talooka, in the last week of July 1877, 11,276 people were on the hands of Government for relief; and as those people are not included in the village returns, from which Mr. Deval presumably obtained his figures, the nominal decrease of 20,129 is reduced at once to 8,853. Even this number would give a high percentage of [illegible] the number of deaths from cholera in the early part of 1876-77, when the famine was only beginning to be severely felt and which deaths may fairly be taken to be unconnected with famine, since the cholera was raging in the district before the famine was heard of.

These figures, then, reduce the decrease in population from 20,129, or 24 per cent., to 7,[illegible] or 9·43 per cent.,—results very different indeed from those Mr. Deval would fain have drawn. The actual number of deaths, however, in this talooka, including those from cholera and other diseases, &c., was in 1876-77 4,496 or only 5·37 per cent. of the population, and it may reasonably be supposed that the remaining 4,357 were absent from their villages in other districts. It is a matter of regret, then, that Mr. Deval should have made such a very partial investigation, and still more so that he should have given publicity to figures which he must have known would lead the public to draw very erroneous conclusions. There was nothing to have prevented him obtaining all the information I have, had he taken the trouble; but, of course, this would not have done. He wanted facts (so called) to support a theory of an abnormally high mortality, and at once [illegible] figures, which appear to suit his [illegible], without testing them, he draws conclusions, which common sense might have taught him were erroneous, and publishes those figures in such a way as to mislead the reading public. As remarked by [illegible], it is strange that Dr. Macdonald, while travelling in the Sholapore Collectorate, did not test [illegible] figures regarding villages in that district. Had this been done I doubt not but that Mr. Deval would have been found to have grossly exaggerated the mortality in the cases of those villages also. I do not mean to say that the famine did not cause a very great mortality, for of course this was a natural result; but there is no necessity to make this mortality higher than it is simply for the purpose of creating a sensation. Who [illegible] I do not know, but he is evidently [illegible] fond of making sensational reports. It would be [illegible], therefore, if in future [illegible] were more careful with figures than he has been in the present case, where [illegible] of a *suppressio veri*, he certainly has [illegible] of a *suggestio falsi*.

June, 1878. NAI[illegible].

THE DISRATED OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following in your paper? I have seen and read the correspondence that has lately been printed in your paper regarding the disrating of officers, and the proceedings at the meeting that was held in the Sailors' Home in aid of the Simla Officers' Relief Fund. As to soliciting the officers of the mercantile [illegible] those who take an interest in the matter to subscribe their little mites for the benefit of the Simla Officer Relief Fund, I beg that the officers of the mercantile marine and those interested will not put themselves to such unnecessary trouble, for I can assure them that the second officer (Mr. Kemp) and myself are in no way in need of out-door relief at present. We feel very comfortable on board of our ship and receive an ample supply of everything.—I am, &c.

ALEX. R. JOHNSTON,
Chief Officer, Ship Simla.

Bombay, June 25.

H. H. HOLKAR'S COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst your correspondent "E." is waiting for a reply to his query as to the amount of "protection" enjoyed by the Indore Cotton Mills—which I do not think he will find affect the results appreciably—let me advise him to refer back to the paragraph on which his vote is based. He will find it comprises some blunder, and that a big one.

W.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.:

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fah	29·644
Temperature of the Air	8[illegible]·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·8
Relative Humidity of Air	·875
Extent of Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
Direction of wind	SSW, SW, SSW, SW, SSW, S, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	399
Fall of Rain	0·31
Total fall during the month	11·94
" " year	12·02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th June.	0·03

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., and R. Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta; [illegible] & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns. ADVT.

THE TREATMENT OF SEAMEN ON BOARD SHIP—A STRANGE TALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt the public of Bombay are quite shocked at the conduct of Captain Chapman, of the ship Belyes, who treated his men in the cruel manner stated in your paper of the 21st inst.; but Mr. Moffatt, Superintendent of the Water Police, in explaining the case to the Magistrate, forgot to mention that the men were fastened to iron ringbolts on the poop deck; not in the shady 'tween deck, but where the fiercest sun's rays poured down on them. They had no awning; not even a hat to shade them; and they were only allowed a few pieces of hard bread and water. They were in the hot sun all day on the 19th instant, all that night when it rained so hard, and the best part of the next day, and they were placed in such a position that they could not move.

Your readers no doubt will be rather suprised to hear that such treatment of seamen on the part of ship masters in Bombay harbour is anything but an unusual occurrence. The ill-used seamen—poor souls, they know no better—think the captains are empowered to do so. A case similar to the one I have mentioned occurred in this harbour a few months ago. It was related to me by the 2nd officer of a ship called the Agra. It seems a seaman belonging to the Agra went on shore without leave or overstayed his leave—I forget which—and the captain procured a warrant for his arrest. He was arrested and conveyed on board. The captain then hoisted the police flag. An officer of the Water Police went on board. The captain said he wished to give the absentee in charge; but the officer said it would be better not to take the man into custody as it was Saturday afternoon and the Court was closed, and promised that he would return on the following Monday when the Court would be open. As soon as the officer had left the ship the man was handcuffed and irons were placed on his legs. The handcuffs were fastened behind his back to ringbolts on the deck near the hatchway, and his legs were was in such a position that he could neither sit up nor stand up, but was obliged to lie down. In this state he was kept on the main deck all Saturday afternoon and night, and all Sunday in the scorching sun with no awning or hat on, and till Monday morning. A police officer came on board, saw the man ironed, and requested the captain to release the man. This he lost no time in doing, but there the matter dropped, for the captain was not prosecuted. I myself had the misfortune to be under a brutal captain in January last in a large sailing ship. I decline to mention the name of the ship. We were in Bombay harbour. It was a very hot day. The captain wanted myself and three others to jump over the side and scrape the water mark. This being anything but a lawful command, we declined and said we would sooner go to jail than be eaten by sharks. The captain would not give us in charge, as no doubt he was well aware the Magistrate would not send us to jail; so he told us if we declined he would take the law into his own hands. On our still refusing he called for the irons, placed them on our hands and put our hands behind our backs and marched us down into a place called the "paint locker," which smelt strongly of paint, and which was so close that we could hardly breathe. Here we were made to sit upright. The irons on our hands were fastened to ring-bolts driven into the deck a few minutes before, and our legs were tied by strong cords. We could not move. We were kept in this position for a fortnight. Oh! the excruciating pain we suffered that fortnight by the irons being too small and rusty (irons on board merchant ships are always rusty). After a fortnight we were taken on the upper deck before the captain, who asked us with a grin if we would like to go on shore. We looked round and to our surprise found we were out at sea. He told us we had left Bombay the day before and were bound for Rangoon. When we got to Rangoon we were locked up in the forecastle till the ship was ready for sea, and when she was, the captain told us we had better desert her the day before she sailed. We deserted, for well we knew we would be subject to the same foul treatment if we did not. We were three weeks in Rangoon before we got a ship. In time we got to England and I learned there that this wretched man, Captain ——, was washed overboard during a gale in the Channel.—I am, &c.

GEORGE A. BARKER,
An Officer Mercantile Marine.

Sailors' Home, Bombay, June 21.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening, weather permitting:—

March [illegible]
Selection [illegible] Meyerbeer
Aria [illegible] Don Sebastian ..... Donizetti
Waltzes ..... Wein Weib Gesang ..... Strauss
[illegible] ..... Orpheus ..... Godfrey.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 22nd June, was 44 feet 9 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 10 inch 6 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 47 feet 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 16 inches 44 cents.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th June was Rs. 1,15,38,398, add silver received during the week Rs. 3,50,318. The sum of Rs. 14,01,749 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,04,86,967. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 2,53,620 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year were formally opened yesterday, Mr. Justice Green presiding. His Lordship said—"As the cases committed for trial at these Sessions other than the murder case are not ready for hearing, and as to-day and to-morrow being Mail days, would not be convenient days on which to call a Special Jury, let the Sessions be adjourned till Saturday morning, and let both Special and Common Jurymen attend at 5 minutes before 10 a.m. on that day." The Court then adjourned.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th June, was 4[illegible]4, being 39 less than in the preceding week, [illegible] less than the total of the week ending 26th June 1877, and 30 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 254 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 33·16. There were 12[illegible] deaths from remittent fever, which are 31 less than the previous week, and [illegible] than the same period last year. There were 2 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 2[illegible] deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were [illegible], 12, and 34, respectively as compared with [illegible], 57, and 34 last year.

A [illegible] TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Alex Dias, a tramway conductor, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for issuing to a passenger a ticket different to that provided for the particular stage travelled.

THE SECOND PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—The Hon. Mr. [illegible]abhoy Framjee, the Second Presidency Magistrate will avail himself of his privilege leave from to-day. Mr. [illegible] Webb has been appointed to act during his absence.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Duncan Road on view of the body of Govind Bhica, who on the night previous accidentally fell out of a window on to the pathway, and received such injuries that he expired soon after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN ASSAULT.—A Hindoo, named Narayen Crishnarao, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, and obtained summonses against Mr. Boileau, the Sheriff's bailiff, Mr. Constable Holmes, and one Vittuldass, charging them with assaulting complainant. The summonses were made returnable on the 4th proximo.

A CONSENT DECREE.—At the High Court yesterday, in the case of Veerjee Moorar and others *vs.* Abdool Ganey Guffoorbhoy, Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, applied for a consent decree in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. R. V. Gokhley, for the defendant, consented. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 51,500, with interest, but no costs.

"CARSONIAN PROCLIVITIES."—The *Poona Observer* complains of its being the victim of some practical joking, which has delayed the issue of the local Guide. It says:—"A deal of inconvenience and annoyance has been experienced of late by the compiler of the 'Poona Guide' in consequence of some persons, who, for want of either better occupation or sense, noting the names of menials, dogs &c., in the circulars issued to the public for the purpose of inserting the names of family residents. We would impress upon such people that a recurrence of this exposition of their Carsonian proclivities will be held up to public ridicule through the medium of our columns, which will enable people to judge whether the mere garb of a gentleman is all that is required to constitute one."

THE MONSOON IN POONA.—We are sorry to say that we have not had in Poona the copious rain yet which we have been so anxiously looking for. The high winds seem to drive away the clouds from us over to more favoured regions. The banias are keeping up their prices, and we notice that our bajree is about twice as dear as the jowaree at Elichpoor, where the people are said to be suffering from famine. Six and a half seers or thirteen pounds for the rupee is the price paid here for bajree; we question if grain is anywhere else on a railway line selling so high.—*Deccan Herald.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The Recent Changes of Temperature.—It is important that such changes as have recently taken place in the temperature of the atmosphere should not be treated with indifference. The public should be watchful of the effects which they frequently have on the body. The skin and the nervous system suffer severely—erysipelas, rheumatism, colds, sore throats, and many other complaints are frequently generated through the above causes. When symptoms show themselves, they should be properly attended to. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are wonderful remedies, and eradicate the above attacks [illegible]. The Ointment should be rubbed into the parts affected, and the Pills taken according to the printed directions.

ANOTHER FAST PASSAGE OF A HALL LINER.

THE second new steamer, Speke Hall, of the Hall Line arrived on Wednesday evening from Liverpool via Malta. She made the passage, including all stoppages, in 24 days. Captain Brand, late of the Brankscome Hall, is in command of her.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MIRZAPORE, Captain A. Parish, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr & Mrs M H L Gale & 3 children
Mr M N Macleod
Mr B Taylor
Lt-Col & Mrs H Richards
Miss Doyne
Mr W Jeffray
A Lady & infant
Mr J V Broadhead
Mr Shaw
Mr G Duffey
Mr G Molloy
Mr & Mrs Bannerman & 4 children
Mrs Warwick & child
Mr T Macpherson & wife
Mr Tudball
Mr E Hughes
Mr Entwistle
Mr Alexr. Maclean
Mr J R Greaves
Mr & Mrs Marshall
Driver William Bailey
Driver G H McDonnell
Gunner J McKillin

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt A Conolly
Hajee Afrasaib
Dr D B Thompson
Mr T F Hamilton.

FOR ADEN—Dhunjeeshaw Mhotabhoy.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.

CHARLES MIDDLETON and five others, of the British ship Galloway, and Gaddock James, of the ship Bates Family, were yesterday each sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships, of which they were articled seamen.

Charles Wallace and thirteen others, seamen of the British ship Scottish Minstrel, were also charged yesterday before the same Magistrate with a similar offence. The prisoners represented that they had been ill-treated and abused both by the captain and chief officer of their vessel. Further, they stated that they signed articles at Liverpool before the shipping master, who gave them to understand that if they wished to [illegible] would be settled at the rate of two shillings the rupee. The Magistrate having read the articles, he told the prisoners that their discharge was to be granted at the option of the shipping master of an Indian port, with the consent of the captain of the vessel. The prisoners then wished to call witnesses to substantiate what they had said in their defence as to the treatment they had received on board from the officers. The case was therefore adjourned to this day.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ON Wednesday last a Portuguese clerk, named George Lemos, late of the firm of Messrs. Soundy and Co., was arrested under a warrant upon the following information:—

Mr. Arthur Francis Soundy, upon oath deposed—I am a merchant trading under the name of Soundy and Co. and reside at the Fort. I know one G. Lemos, lately a clerk in my employ. On the 26th December last, the said G. Lemos received from a Post Office peon a letter from Mr. H. P. Crane, Buxar, containing a currency note for Rs. 10, which sum he appropriated to his own use. This amount was not paid to me, and on referring to my rough cash book, I find that an entry of a payment of Rs. 10 by Mr. Livingstone, which I had received, has been erased, and the name of Mr. H. P. Crane entered in its place. I have also reason to believe, from enquiries made and information received, that on the same date the said G. Lemos received two registered letters from the Post Office peon, and on the 27th December another registered letter, for none of which he has accounted to me. It is probable that these letters contained money for my firm. I therefore charge the said G. Lemos with criminal breach of trust as a clerk under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The accused having been arrested, he was charged with the above offence before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and the foregoing information was read to him. The case stands postponed for further hearing to the 4th proximo.

THE LATE DARING ROBBERIES.

MR. INSPECTOR BREWIN, since arresting the Italian Joseph Feedoon, and recovering the gold watch belonging to Mr. Carey residing at the Byculla Club, has traced the property that was stolen belonging to Mr. Poole, residing on the Mount Road, Mazagon. The greater portion of this property, consisting of jewellery, gold shirt studs and links, breast pins, gold rings and gold pencil case, &c. was sold by the prisoner to the Italian ice confectioner in Meadow Street, who also bought Mr. Carey's watch from the same thief. Upon searching the prisoner, a silver watch was found in his possession, which, he stated, he had purchased from a fellow passenger at Aden. The watch bore the name of Mr. Marcks, the watch and clock maker of Bombay, of whom enquiry was made, when it was ascertained that it was purchased by Mr. Whitehead, Sergeant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps. Enquiries were then made of Mr. Whitehead, who informed the Police that the watch was presented to Lieutenant Thorpe, on his winning it as a prize in a shooting match. Enquiry then extended to Mr. Thorpe, who was puzzled at the watch being presented to him for recognition, as he was not then aware that it had been stolen from him. His astonishment was great, however, on going to the drawer where he had kept it, to find the case empty of its treasure. The case bore the same number as that on the watch, which confirmed Mr. Thorpe's claim to it as his property. The prisoner was yesterday placed before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, on three separate charges of theft of property belonging respectively to Messrs. Carey, Poole, and Thorpe. Upon the evidence adduced the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A gold necklace and a silver Albert chain were also found in the possession of the prisoner, reasonably suspected to have been stolen; but up to the present time no persons have been found by the Police to claim these articles.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 19th instant are published for general information:—

KURRACHEE.—Rain at Manjhand 1·70. River on 17th 14 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 1 inch last year. Measles in Dadu, Sehwan and Manjhand; one fatal case in Dadu. Cattle dying at Sakro for want of pasture. Locusts at Dadu, Sehwan and Manjhand, damaged trees and cotton crop.

Shikarpur.—Kharif sowings same as before. River 13 feet 1, on same date last year 10 feet 1. Weather intensely hot. Cattle-disease in 1 taluka; 78 fresh cases of small-pox in Shikarpur town, 15 deaths.

Hyderabad.—River continues high.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather very hot. Kharif preparations progressing; peshrus crops healthy. One case of small-pox in town.

Ahmedabad.—Rain ·15; total ·26. Heat oppressive. Cholera everywhere, except Parantij; city cases 25, deaths 10. Panch Mahals.—Light showers. 170 deaths from cholera.

Kaira.—Cholera cases 74, deaths 36. Weather cloudy heat intense.

Broach.—Rain 7 cents. Six cases of cholera in city, 1 fatal; 67 in district. Weather cloudy; heat intense.

Surat.—Fatal cholera cases in city 11, Chardsi 33, Olpad 23, and Jalalpur [illegible] Heat intense; a few drops of rain on 19th, 36 at [illegible]sar; no signs of monsoon yet.

Khandesh.—Showers in 8 talukas, minimum 3, maximum 45 cents up to 15th; monsoon burst on 18th at Dhulia and all round; rain 1·09. Cholera continues in 4 talukas, cases 55, fatal 18.

Nasik.—Showers in places; steady rain much wanted; [illegible] heat.

[illegible]na.—Rain 1·09. Cholera in Sas[illegible].

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 17[illegible]).—Rain at Alibag ·36. Cholera has appeared in [illegible] villages of 2 talukas. Fever continues at Roha.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 11th [illegible]).—Sowing operations not commenced for want of rain. Fever prevails; [illegible] deaths from cholera in 1 taluka.

Poona.—Rain in city 1·03, Purandhar 3·39, at other places 2·92. Deaths from cholera in Poona 32, in district 219.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Nagar ·61; fallen throughout district; maximum from 3·60 at Jamkhed to minimum ·41 at Newasa.

Sholapur.—Rain 1·8[illegible]; total [illegible]. Kharif sowing commenced in Malsiras. Cholera cases 228, deaths 104.

Satara.—Rain over 1 inch in 7 talukas. Cholera cases 1,046, fatal 645.

Kaladgi.—Rain ·16, Indi 1·30, Muddebihal ·8, Shindgi ·40, Bagewadi ·03, Bijapur ·68, Bagalkot 2·25, Badami 1·30, Hungund 2·39. Cholera, deaths 88.

Belgaum.—Rain ·47; total 7·54; Athni 3·85, Chikori 1·50, Parasgad ·52. Cholera, deaths 15.

Dharwar.—Rain ·50; fall general, but insufficient for sowing operations which have been retarded in some places. Fever in 8 talukas; cholera decreasing.

Kanara.—Rain during week at Karwar 10·83. Sowing progressing.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·41. Weather hot and cloudy; anxiety for water over. Cholera yet bad in many parts.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm and cloudy. Rain 7 cents; total 12 cents. Cholera cases 4, fatal 1; Jhalawad Prant 110, fatal 62. Rain at Limri, Cuctila, and other places.

Baroda.—Rain ·78 on night of 17th with thunder and lightning. Eight fatal cases of cholera.

General remarks.—Shower in Kurrachee. River high in Sind. Light showers in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Surat. Heat intense in Gujarat. Early monsoon showers in most Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Maratha Country Districts. Heavy rain in Kanara. Cholera generally prevalent, very severe in Satara. Weather in Bombay cloudy and warm; strong south wind.

RANGOON AND LOTTERIES.—Rangoon for the past few years has been greatly in luck's way as regards lotteries and race sweeps. This year it has won the first, and we also hear the third prizes in the Umballa Derby Sweep; and we learn that another gentleman, a Mr. Dumont of Pozoondoung, has been the gainer of the first prize in the Chandernagore church lottery, amounting to close on Rs. 17,000.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE *Journal de Monaco* tells a strange story as to an Englishman, whom it styles "Sir B." While bathing at the Point Barraya he incautiously struck his head against a rock. The wound bled profusely and he could only just regain the shore before fainting. He recovered consciousness in a few hours, but was too weak to drag [illegible] and lay there naked and starving for six days. When collecting all his strength, he managed to climb and crawl to the wall of a garden and knock at the gate with a stick. Men working in the garden went to the gate and were startled at seeing an apparent corpse, but restoratives brought him back to consciousness, and though he could not yet speak, he scrawled a few lines to the landlord of his hotel. He is now out of danger, though the state of his wounds confirmed the length of his exposure and privations.

A VERY serious quarrel took place a short time ago at Ch[illegible] between Khojas and Banians, the former faring very badly, three of them suffering severely. The quarrel arose from a very trivial circumstance, which was, the custom of entertaining camelmen (bringing goods and other commodities from the interior) with dates, &c. A Khoja supplied the men with rice the first day and the next occasion fell to the Banians' turn. The Banians refused rice but offered dates, which the camelmen declined, when words ensued between Khojas and Banians resulting in blows. The next day there was a general melee. Several Khojas armed with swords, guns, and [illegible] sallied out [illegible] the week. Hindus, the [illegible] community so[illegible] showed fight, and [illegible] had to submit to [illegible] Mahomedan traders. The [illegible] [illegible]gation.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

(*Times*, June 7.)

YESTERDAY morning, and again in the afternoon, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey was filled with those who flocked to hear Mr. F. Max Muller, M.A., Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Oxford, read his seventh, and concluding lecture on "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India," thus concluding the inaugural Hibbert course. The applause was as warm as ever.

"Indian philosophy, as the last word of Indian religion was the special topic of the lecture. When, said the Professor, the Indian Aryans found that all their Devas or gods, their Indra, and Agni, and Varuna were mere names, we might think they would have turned their backs in despair on what for ages before they had worshipped. But they had no Christianity at hand, like the Greeks and Romans when their temples were demolished, or like the Germans when they saw their sacred oaks felled. So instead of making a new start, like those nations, they toiled on along their old track, trusting it would lead them right, if they fainted not, in the search after the Infinite, the Invisible, the Divine. They threw away the names, but they did not part with what they had tried to name. Out of the scattered bricks of the altars of their old gods they built a new altar to the unknown God—unknown, unnamed, yet omnipresent. The Vedic poets never doubted the reality or the unity of that of which Agni, Indra, Varuna, &c., were but names. No less certain were they that it must not be called one as a masculine, like Prajapati, lord of living creatures, but as a neuter in the antique sense, meaning not something material or dead, as we understand the word, but what was higher, not lower, than masculine or feminine. After resting awhile in the One, viewed as masculine, active, an *Ego* but not yet a *Self*, we light suddenly on passages of a different character which transport us into a new world. The poets move about, as they say themselves, as "if enveloped in mist." Another says, "My ears go, my eyes, and the light also which dwells in my heart; my mind, with its far-off longings, leaves me; what shall I say, and what shall I think?" Or again, "Knowing nothing myself I ask the seers here who know, ignorant myself, that I may learn; He who established the six worlds, is he that One which exists in the form of the unborn Being?" These, said the lecturer, are the storms that announce a new spring. At last the existence of the One is boldly asserted, as existing by itself, existing before all created things, [illegible] this creation sprang. These and kindred ideas, which were illustrated by passages from the Vedic hymns, appear there like the first dimstars only, but grow in number and brilliancy with time, and form a perfect galaxy in what are called the Upanishads, the last literary compositions which still belong to the Vedic period, but whose influence reaches far beyond its limits. In these Upanishads, literally Sessions, or assemblies of pupils round their teachers, all the religous philosophy of the Vedic age is collected. Without philosophical system, they contain guesses at truth, frequently contradicting each other, but all tending one way, the key-note of the old Upanishads being, "Know thyself," but in a much deeper meaning than that of the Delphic oracle. The "Know thyself" here means, know thy true Self, that which underlies thine Ego, and find it and know it in the Highest, the eternal Self, that One without a Second, which underlies the whole world. This was the final solution of the search after the Infinite, the Invisible, the Unknown, the Divine, a search begun in the simplest hymns of the Veda, and culminating in the Upanishads, or as they were afterwards called the Vedanta, the end or highest aim of the Veda. Illustrative texts were cited, and to the objection that the extracts were no longer religion, but only philosophy, it was replied that, unless we are to be the slaves of language, the distinction between the two is formal rather than material, since who can determine the legitimacy of the sentiment of the Infinite within and beyond the finite, which sentiment is the very life of religion, except the philosopher? The discussion of the question how people standing on such different steps of religious development could live together in one and the same religious community, led to a summary account of the constitution of Hindoo society, and especially of the life of its spiritual aristocracy, the Brahmanic caste. After the Brahman's long pupilage, and after his active life as a householder, he entered upon his third stage, or the forest life, when he was suddenly emancipated from all the fetters of the former two. He might carry on some outward forms for a time, might say his prayers, repeat the Scriptures he had learnt as a boy, but his chief object was to concentrate his thoughts on the Eternal Self, as revealed in the Upanishads. The more he found his true home there, could give up all he had once called his own, could strip off his Ego and recover his true Self in the Eternal Self, the more all bondage to law, custom, tradition, and outward religion passed away. The Vedas now became to him the lower knowledge only: the sacrifices were looked upon as hindrances; the old gods, Agni and Indra, Mitra and Varuna, &c.—all vanished as mere names; there remained only the eternal Brahman, and the highest knowledge expressed in the words tat tvam, Thou art it, thou, thy Self, thy own true Self, that which can never be taken from thee, when all else that seemed thine for a time disappears, when all that was created vanishes like a dream, thy own true Self is the Eternal Self: the Self within thee is the true Brahman from whom thou wast estranged for a time through birth and death, but who receives thee back as soon as thou returnest to Him or to it. Here is the end of the long journey, here the Infinite—felt in the mountains and rivers, in the sun and the sky, in the endless dawn, in the Heavenly Father, in Visvakarman, the Maker of all things, in Prajapati, the Lord of all living creatures—was found at last to be the highest and purest form which the Indian intellect could reach. The sages waited patiently for the few years before death should release them, they did nothing to prolong their old age, but at the same time they thought it wrong to put an end to their life themselves. They had reached what to them was eternal life on earth, and they felt that no new birth and death could separate them again from that Eternal Self, they had found, or which had found them. And yet, as the lecturer showed, they did not believe in entire absorption or annihilation. This was not the highest goal to which the philosophy or the religion of the Indian dwellers in the forest looked forward. The true Self was to abide, after it had recovered itself. We cease to be what we seemed to be, we never cease to be what we are. If the child of a king—so the matter is illustrated in the Upanishads—is exposed and brought up as the son of an outcast, he is an outcast. But as soon as some friend tells him who he is, he not only knows himself to be a Prince, but he is a Prince. So it is with us. So long as we do not know our Self, we are what we seem to be. But if a good friend comes and tells us what we really are, then we are changed as in the twinkling of an eye; we come to our Self, we know our Self, we are our Self; we know the Eternal Self, as the young Prince knows his father. There are still, said Professor Muller, old Brahmanic families in which, while the son learns by heart the ancient hymns, the father performs his sacred duties and sacrifices, but the grandfather, even though remaining in the village, has perceived the vanity of all ceremonies, has seen through the transient nature of all the Vedic gods, and seeks rest in the highest philosophy only, which has become to him the highest religion, the Vedanta. The three generations live together in peace, the grandfather not looking down contemptuously on son or grandson, least of all suspecting them of hypocracy; the son, though bound fast by his formulas and ceremonial, does not think or speak unkindly of his father. Was there not in this one of the many lessons taught us by the historical study of religion? Protest as we may, and rightly enough in one sense, against the possibility of admitting differences in religion, for our childhood, manhood, old age, for the cultured and uncultured, yet it might be asked whether the religion of Bishop Berkeley was the same as that of a ploughboy? In some points, yes; but not in all. It was exactly because Christianity offered an expression of the highest truths in which the Jewish carpenter, the Roman publican, and the Greek philosopher could join without dishonesty, that it has conquered the [illegible] of the world. It is through attempt to narrow [illegible] its outward signs and expressions that [illegible] is in danger of losing those who might be its [illegible]fenders, and of ceasing to be a religion of love and charity. Professor Max Muller wound up his last lecture with the following comprehensive survey of the whole ground covered by his course:—"Let us look back once more on the path on which we have travelled together, the old path on which our Aryan forefathers who settled in India thousands of years ago had travelled in their search after the Infinite, the Invisible, the Divine. They did not start with a worship of fetishes, nor did we find in their sacred books any traces of what is commonly meant by a primeval revelation. As to a religious instinct, apart from sense or reason, we saw no necessity for admitting it, and even if we had wished to [illegible] opponents [illegible] here, as elsewhere, prove away our best friends [illegible] allowed it. In explaining religion by religious instinct, or faculty, we should only have explained the [illegible] by [illegible] less kn[illegible] therefore, claimed no more for the ancient Aryan than what we claim for ourselves, and what no adversaries can dispute—our senses, our reason, or in other words our power of apprehending and comprehending as manifested in human language. We saw that our senses, while they supply us with a knowledge of finite things, are constantly brought into contact with what is not finite, or, at least, not finite yet; that their chief [illegible] in fact, to elaborate the Finite out of the In[illegible] Seen out of the Unseen, the Natural out [illegible] natural, the phenomenal world out of [illegible] which is not yet phenomenal. From th[illegible] the senses with the Infinite [illegible] the first impulse to religion, the first [illegible] existing beyond what [illegible] could [illegible] beyond what [illegible] reason and language [illegible] hend. Here was the foundation of all religion [illegible] tion of that which needs explanation [illegible] else—why man should not have been [illegible] ledge of finite sensuous objects; why [illegible] have entered into his mind that there [illegible] be, anything in the world besides [illegible] hear, or see, call it powers, spirits, [illegible] excavations among these ruins of the [illegible] us to that solid rock, we went on [illegible] whether some, at least, of the [illegible] that rock might still be discover[illegible] and arches laid free, on which [illegible] Hindus rested. We saw how, at [illegible] Hindu of man, that th[illegible] the Hindu looked [illegible] grasp and to name [illegible] among intangible [illegible] When laying hold [illegible] told him that there [illegible] there. When [illegible] of an intan[illegible] an invisible object [illegible] senses told [illegible] grasp it hardly, or [illegible] all, and yet [illegible] world thus grew [illegible] peopled by [illegible] gible, and invisible objects, all endowed [illegible] activities, and out of some general epithets [illegible] such objects, we saw how at last each [illegible] such as Asuras, living things, Devas, [illegible] Amartyas, immortals, best known [illegible] Greek *theoi athanatoi*, the Italian [illegible] German gods. We also saw how other [illegible] ly religious, which [illegible] possesses, are never [illegible] ed, deduced, de[illegible] ideas of [illegible] we found [illegible] power, a [illegible] no longer [illegible] one God, exclu[illegible] theism. Still [illegible] gods, were found [illegible] enough [illegible] to a new [illegible] the native [illegible] which is not only beyond and [illegible] apprehended by the senses, but [illegible] our own Ego—the Self of all selfs. [illegible] we had to leave our excavations, [illegible] free that lowest stratum of solid [illegible] all the temples rest that were erected [illegible] for worship or sacrifice. I thought it [illegible] you again and again against supposing that [illegible] which we discovered beneath the oldest [illegible] temples must be the same for all the temples erected by human hands. In concluding, I must do so [illegible]. No doubt, the solid rock must be the same everywhere; some of the pillars also, and the ancient vaults, may be the same everywhere, wherever there is religion, faith, or worship. But beyond this we must not go—at least, at present. I hope the time will come when the subterranean [illegible] of human religion will be rendered more accessible. I trust that these lectures, which I [illegible] the privilege to [illegible] work after [illegible] [illegible]

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time of harvest has come, when the deepest foundations of all the religions of the world have been laid free and restored, who knows but that those very fo[illegible] may serve once more like the catacombs, or like the crypts beneath our old cathedrals, as a place of refuge for those who, to whatsoever creed or religion they may belong, long for something better, purer, older, or truer than the statutable sacrifices, services, and sermons of the days in which their lot on earth will be cast. Though leaving much behind of what is preached or worshipped in Hindu temples, in Buddhist Viharas, in Mahomedan mosques, in Jewish synagogues, and Christian churches, each believer may bring down with him into that quiet crypt what he values most—his own pearl of great price—the Hindu his innate disbelief in this and his unhesitating belief in another world; the Buddhist his humility and gentleness, his willingness to wait and see; the Mahomedan, if nothing else, at least his sobriety; the Jew his faith through good and evil [illegible] in the One God, whose name is I am; the Christian that which is better than all, if you will but try it—our love of God, call Him what you like, the Infinite, the Invisible, the Immortal, the Father; manifested in our love of man:—our love of the living, our love of the dead, our living and undying love. That crypt, though as yet small and dark, is visited even now by some who shun the noise of many voices, the glare of many lights, the conflict of many opinions. Who knows but that in time it will grow wider and brighter, and that the Crypt of the Past may become the Church of the Future?"

GUNSHOT INJURIES.*

Among the changes which have been effected by the sustained velocity and greater penetrating power of modern projectiles, not the least important are those which have reference to military surgery. Professor Longmore is well qualified by his experience in actual warfare as an army surgeon, and subsequently at Netley school as a teacher, to describe the peculiarities which now characterize gunshot injuries, and the modifications which have been necessitated in the arrangements for assisting the wounded during active service in the field.

In some of our recent campaigns opportunities have been afforded of comparing the relative destructive powers of the old smooth-bore fire-arms and the modern rifles. The bullets thrown by the "Brown Bess" were easily stopped on meeting with any hard substance in the pockets or uniform of the soldier, and, even when they entered his body, they were liable to be turned aside or flattened by the first bone which intercepted their course. On the other [illegible] combined with the rotating movement [illegible] the tissues, splitting up the bones which [illegible] longitudinal splinters. During the New Zealand War it was observed that nearly every case of gunshot fracture of the thigh-bone, "among the British troops treated conservatively, terminated successfully; while every case, without exception, among the Maori soldiers treated in the British hospitals ended in failure. The distances at which the opponents were placed from each other when the wounds were inflicted were similar, they were treated by the same surgeons, and had the same hospital and climatic advantages." The chief cause of the mortality among the Maories was that "they were shot by Enfield rifle bullets, and not by musket bullets like the English wounded."

It appears that the pain immediately produced by the passage of a bullet is usually slight. In some cases it is not felt at the entrance wound, but only at that of exit:

"A private of the 7th Fusiliers was in face of the enemy at Inkermann. A bullet pierced the lower and outer part of his neck, and tore its way out behind, between the upper angle of the scapula and the spine. An officer of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade was behind him. No idea of having been shot entered the private's mind. He was not even aware of the wound he had received in front, but his sensations led him to suppose that the officer behind had pricked him with the point of his sword in the back. He turned round instantly to learn what this was done for, and was in time to see the officer in the act of falling. The bullet which had just passed through his own neck had struck the officer in the head and killed him."

Serious and even fatal injuries have not unfrequently been caused by the blow of a cannon-ball, which has grazed the body without breaking the skin. It was the custom formerly to attribute such contusions to the "wind of the shot." Various theories were framed to account for this result, by the condensation of the air surrounding the missile, or the vacuum which followed in its track, or by the electricity which it was supposed to generate. "All these hypotheses are now abandoned by military surgeons, though a strong belief in them still exists in the minds of many combatant officers." It is certain that a cannon-ball may go quite close to the body without causing it any harm. Thus at Bayonne a 32-pounder shot passed between the outstretched thighs of an artillery officer at the time he was sighting a gun, and he sustained no damage except the loss of the tail of his uniform coat.

One result of the improvement of firearms has been to diminish considerably the chances of lodgment of bullets in the body. Out of 727 gunshot wounds observed in the hospital at Carlsruhe during the Franco-German War, it was calculated that the bullets had lodged in only 18 per cent. Such wounds, however, are not less dangerous, inasmuch as portions of the clothing and accoutrements usually remain in the track of the bullet, as well as splinters of bone, which act as injuriously as foreign bodies. It is therefore very necessary that a careful examination [illegible] be made as soon as possible, so that such sources of [illegible] may be removed. Occasionally the patient [illegible] may be able to throw some light upon the matter, [illegible] further investigation superfluous. Witness the [illegible] of a surgeon, "who after lo[illegible] of a [illegible] shot wound, and much torture of [illegible] patient [illegible] to remark that he must give up further search for the [illegible], was addressed with much bitterness by the wounded man in the following terms:—'Is that what you have been doing all this time? Why didn't you ask me about it? I have got the bullet in my pocket.'" The [illegible] of dressing gunshot injuries has undergone many [illegible]. At one time it was thought that there was a [illegible] poisonous influence exercised by the missile upon [illegible] surrounding tissues and the constitution of the sufferer. [illegible] Ambrose Pare in 1545 published a treatise to [illegible] this error, we find traces of the belief still [illegible] even in the present century. Hence arose the cruel practice of pouring boiling oil into the wound to burn out the venomous substance. Scarifications and cupping-glasses were also used with the same object. Of late the tendency has been to adopt the simplest forms of applications, such as lint soaked in warm water or some antiseptic fluid. The author has a high opinion of the value of carbolic acid, but he thinks that the treatment recommended by Mr. Lister requires more time and care than can be given after an action. The erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and pyœmia, which make such ravages in most campaigns, he considers to depend frequently upon the bad hygienic conditions in which the soldiers are placed before they receive their wounds.

"The influence of the bad diet and other insanitary conditions to which the British troops were subjected in Bulgaria contributed in a great measure to the untoward results that attended many of the wounds received in the first great battle—that on the Alma—while it favoured that scorbutic taint which gradually became so fully developed under the privations of the first winter passed in the Crimea itself, and which so strongly manifested its effects in the unhealthy action taken by the wounds (fortunately comparatively few in number) received during that period of the war."

The latter part of the work is devoted to the descri[illegible] of the means taken in warfare to coll[illegible] the wounded, and to pass them [illegible] rapidly as possible to the field hospitals [illegible] the larger establishments at the base of operations. The introduction of breech-loading rifles has greatly increased the difficulties of surgical administration. Enormous numbers of wounded fall at once, often in close proximity to the hostile lines, and [illegible] wide range of the projectiles renders it very dangerous to convey assistance to them, while the distance over which they have to be carried before [illegible] can be attended to are proportionally increased. [illegible] it was the duty of the bandsmen to carry [illegible] off the field; but in future each division of an army [illegible] attached to it a company of bearers especially trained for this purpose. The importance of this preliminary instruction in the smaller details of the work they will have to perform is shown by the accident [illegible] which the Confederate general, Stonewall Jackson, appears to have owed his death. He was being carried off the field, wounded, on a [illegible] by four bearers. Instead of holding the stretcher near the ground, they lifted it upon their shoulders:

"One of the bearers was [illegible] and fell, and the general was immediately thrown off the stretcher. The suddenness of the event, [illegible] the height from which he fell, caused General Jackson to come in contact with the ground with [illegible] force, that not only the character of his wound, which was by no means [illegible] mortal one, was aggravated by the blow, but he [illegible] also [illegible] severe concussion of the chest, which was followed [illegible] mation, and appe[illegible] to be the immediate [illegible] fatal terminati[illegible]ued."

A few error[illegible] work [illegible] that [illegible] bullet [illegible] ards reaches the ground again with the [illegible] which it started. Its ascent and descent [illegible] by the resistance of the air. We could [illegible] information as to the treatment of [illegible] For example, nothing is said [illegible] forms of apparatus required [illegible] limbs, nor does the author [illegible] after wounds of the large [illegible] the accounts given are full, clear [illegible] book will be found most useful [illegible] who have to treat gunshot injuries, [illegible] to those who are studying military surgery.

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* [illegible] Injuries: their History, Characteristic Features, [illegible] and General Treatment. By Surgeon-General T. [illegible] C.B. (Longmans & Co.)

[illegible] correspondent [illegible], "I really hope that [illegible] interests of the stage [illegible] kindly voice will in [illegible] protest against ceremonials when an actor or actress [illegible] the [illegible] mind the spectacle of weeping [illegible] at the [illegible] of Mrs. Alfred Mellon was as hurtful to the stage [illegible] must have been painful to that gifted and estimable [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] too dear to our memories to be [illegible] ons of grief, and to shed tears at a [illegible] and I own that I shudder [illegible] discovers Mr. F[illegible] [illegible] circle, [illegible]

[illegible]	£[illegible]	
[illegible]	£20	
Mr [illegible]	£100	
	£18196	

[M]ISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]tion	1,000	2,500	1,5[illegible]	187½ p.	[illegible]
[illegible] Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	880 / 58
Bombay [illegible] Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	6[illegible]
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings [illegible]	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,900	500	all	62½ p. s.	605 xd.
Viegas Patent [illegible]	3,00[illegible]	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Sta[illegible]ent [illegible] for the week ending 22nd June 1878, [illegible]en 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Co[illegible]ing	88,863	0	0
Merchandise	3,11,349	0	0
Telegraph	761	0	0
Total Rs......	4,00,973	0	0
Correspond[illegible] week last year, [illegible] 1,268½ m[illegible] ....Total Rs......	4,96,962	8	11
Decrease........	96,989	8	11

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·615
Temperature of the Air........	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer........	77·5
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·935
[illegible] cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·8
[illegible] temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·1
General direction of wind......WSW, W, WSW, SSW, WSW, SSE, S, W, WNW.	
[illegible] of wind in 24 hours........	377
[illegible] of Rain	1·18
Total fall during the month	13·12
" year	13·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th June.	0·24

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is white and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples; also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp, and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Work.
C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts.

The Laboratory, Catholic University College, Kensington,
8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the New White Zinc Pigment, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new Zinc White has great body, [*i.e.*] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperature, I mean those far above anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is simple, expeditious and inexpensive. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, Lo[ndo]n, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

Heat sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The Liverpool Assay Office, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool,
26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent Zinc White you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your Zinc White remains unaltered.

The ordinary [illegible] does not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

[illegible] does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent Zinc White combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and [illegible] and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

[illegible] of Analytical Chemistry, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent Zinc White to [illegible] analysis, and to every possible variety of test, [illegible] with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that it supersedes White Lead in the following particulars:—

[illegible] more body and his decidedly Whiter; it is not affected by weak acids, as White Lead is; it remains white after heating, which White Lead does not; it does not darken in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it mixes with Oil, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it will not act as a poison, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is much more economical.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your Zinc White as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph.D., F.C.S., &c.
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The Laboratory, Catholic University College, Kensington,
July 22nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent Zinc White Pigment. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hand I have laid on the colour, and find it works [illegible] and [illegible] In this respect it equals any White Lead [illegible] ever [illegible] not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years in act[illegible] [illegible]nted with the [illegible] Pigments in all branches, in [illegible] Griffith's Zinc White, samples of [illegible] I have [illegible] expect equal to the best White [illegible] as to [illegible] as to durability, from the experience [illegible] which I have [illegible] of Zinc White Pigments there is nothing in Griffith's Zinc White to decay, or suffer deteriora[tion].

[illegible] M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

Liverpool Assay Office, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your Pigment, in 1875, I have again had occasion to visit the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found that a pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with [illegible] ounces of Linseed Oil and one ounce of turpentine over an area of eighty-one square feet, whereas the sample of White Lead mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the [illegible] when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants—Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent Zinc White will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of Zinc White that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent Zinc White Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same, it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new Zinc White, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor Metropolitan Board of Works.

[illegible] Place, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

[illegible] Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been [illegible] for, and [illegible] in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

It it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon be ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) F. A. BARROW.

[illegible], Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1877.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the Zinc White, made by [illegible] process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in [illegible] and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemned it. [illegible] can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

[illegible], Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

[illegible], 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir, [illegible] the best article of the kind I have ever [illegible] equal to the best White Lead, and [illegible] I have tried it [illegible] it answers admirably.

Yours [illegible]
[illegible] COOMBES, Pai[nter] [illegible]

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CHATEAU LAROSE........	1[illegible] 0	
CHATEAU LEOVILLE........	13 8	
PAULLIAC........	[illegible]	
ST. ESTEPHE	15 6	
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SAUTERNE	17 [illegible]	[illegible]
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[S]ARSAC	[illegible] 0	10 0

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CHABLIS........	[illegible]	[illegible]
POMARD........	[illegible]	[illegible]
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SPARKLING RED	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Do. in Magnums........	[illegible]	21 [illegible]
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[illegible] of great softness and [illegible]	31 0	
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[illegible] ....own..	24 0	
[illegible]	30 0	

*SPARKLING MOSELLES.

[illegible] ....own..	28 8	
[illegible]	33 8	
[illegible]	36 8	
[illegible]	39 8	
[illegible]	36 8	

[illegible] spirits marked with an asterisk (*) [illegible]

DISCOUNT:—C[illegible] will carry a discoun[illegible]

☞ *Mof[illegible] goods, to see th[illegible] agrees [illegible] taking delivery of their [illegible] receipt.*

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[GRIMAULT & CO.'S] LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

[This pre]paration, which contains the two chief elements of the [blood], is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, [IMPOVE]RISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE [illegible] THROUGH THE PERIOD OF [PUBE]RTY [illegible]

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Under the form of "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

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ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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By Order,
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The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School, as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on Behalf of the Institution:—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poona, India.
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Captain [illegible] Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhandhara, [illegible]
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